THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

FOR APRIL 1798.

DR. HUGH BLAIR,

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN our Magazine for September 1783, on the publication of the Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, by Dr. Blair, we presented our readers with an account of him to that period. Little is now to be added. The events of the life of a man of letters afford but few incidents.

By Mr. Boswell * we are informed, that at an early period of Dr. Blair's life, while he and his cousin, Mr. George Bannatine, were students in divinity, they wrote a poem, entitled "The Resurrection," copies of which were handed about in MS. No person appearing to claim the performance, a person, more desirous of fame than delicate in the means of obtaining it, published in 1747 an edition of it in folio, to which the name of William Douglas, M. D. was appended as the author. We believe the real authors were but little solicitous about their property in the performance, though we trust they did not permit so gross an imposition to pass on the public without exposing the impostor.

The following anecdote is extracted from the same author †: "The Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, who had long been admired as a preacher at Edinburgh, thought now of diffusing his excellent sermons more extensively, and encreasing his reputation by publishing a collection of them. He transmitted the manuscript to Mr. Strahan the printer, who, after keeping it for some time, wrote a letter to him discouraging the publication. Such at first was the unpropitious state of one of the most successful theological books that has ever appeared. Mr. Strahan, however, had sent one of the sermons to Dr. Johnson for his opinion; and after his unfavourable letter to Dr. Blair had been sent off, he received from Johnson, on Christmas eve, a note in which was the following paragraph:

"I have read over Dr. Blair's first sermon with more than approbation; to say it is good is to say too little."

"I believe Mr. Strahan had very soon after this time a conversation with Dr. Johnson concerning them; and then he very candidly wrote again to Dr. Blair, inclosing Johnson's note, and agreeing to purchase the volume, for which he and Mr. Cadell gave one hundred pounds. The sale was so rapid and extensive, and the approbation of the public so high, that, to their honour be it recorded, the proprietors made Dr. Blair a present first of one sum, and afterwards of another, of fifty pounds, thus voluntarily doubling the stipulated price: and when he prepared another volume, they gave him at once three hundred pounds, being in all five hundred pounds, by an agreement to which I am a subscribing witness: and now for a third octavo volume he has received no less than six hundred pounds."

Thus far Mr. Boswell; and it appears from various parts of his work, that Dr. Johnson's favourable opinion of Dr. Blair suffered little if any diminution during his life. In the year 1778 he said ‡, "I read yesterday Dr. Blair's sermon on Devotion, from the text

* Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8vo. Vol. i. p. 324.

† Ibid. Vol. ii. p. 466.

‡ Ibid. Vol. iii. p. 128.

'Cornelius,

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Swete's Letter is received; but as we have not interfered in the dispute between him and Mr. P. we do not think it necessary to notice it further.

S. S——n's Versification of Mrs. Rowe is what he describes it, too hasty a production.

Letters from Francis Baily in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 17, to April 14, 1798.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barl. s.	Barl. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barl. s.	Barl. d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlesex	48	2	00	0	27	4	20	2	25	5
Surry	51	2	24	0	25	0	19	8	28	0
Hertford	47	0	00	0	26	2	18	7	28	9
Bedford	44	2	26	8	24	8	18	2	30	4
Hunting.	46	2	00	0	23	10	15	8	19	6
Northam.	44	0	27	0	24	0	16	6	23	6
Rutland	50	6	00	0	29	0	22	0	29	0
Leicester	51	8	00	0	29	0	18	6	28	6
Nottingh.	57	10	29	0	34	5	19	2	27	0
Derby	59	0	00	0	29	0	20	6	32	9
Stafford	55	0	00	0	33	9	23	11	[illegible]	11
Salop	50	9	37	0	34	5	22	2	37	4
Hereford	49	7	41	8	33	0	19	7	30	4
Worcest.	52	0	24	4	31	6	24	5	29	2
Warwick	56	3	00	0	31	0	20	9	29	10
Wilts	52	4	00	0	30	8	23	2	35	0
Berks	51	6	00	0	23	3	22	0	28	3
Oxford	53	4	00	0	24	0	20	10	26	4
Bucks	48	3	00	0	25	0	20	6	25	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Essex	50	6	23	6	23	8	19	10	22	7
Kent	49	4	00	0	24	6	18	10	24	9
Sussex	45	8	00	0	25	6	20	6	00	0
Suffolk	48	3	24	0	23	11	16	2	20	2
Cambrid.	42	8	20	0	20	9	15	6	19	10
Norfolk	44	7	20	0	23	0	15	7	20	6
Lincoln	44	7	28	0	23	3	13	7	22	1
York	46	5	29	10	26	1	15	11	24	10
Durham	51	0	00	0	27	0	20	8	00	0
Northum.	43	6	30	0	21	3	17	0	00	0
Cumberl.	54	6	35	4	26	2	20	10	00	0
Westmor.	59	3	40	0	27	2	20	6	00	0
Lancash.	53	1	00	0	32	1	19	4	30	0
Cheshire	50	2	00	0	00	0	18	8	00	0
Gloucest.	54	2	00	0	30	8	23	6	31	4
Somerset	57	6	00	0	33	2	18	0	00	0
Monmou.	52	9	00	0	33	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	59	5	00	0	28	7	16	2	00	0
Cornwall	56	8	00	0	33	0	16	5	00	0
Dorset	54	6	00	0	28	8	18	0	00	0
Hants	49	7	00	0	25	8	20	11	30	3

WALES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
N. Wales	53	4	32	0	24	4	13	0	40	0
S. Wales	58	0	00	0	40	0	11	0	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
MARCH.			
27	29.97	41	N.
28	30.02	42	S W.
29	29 80	43	N.
30	29.74	44	S E.
31	29.97	34	N.
APRIL.			
1	29.96	35	N. E.
2	29.85	43	S.
3	29.52	47	W.
4	29.34	51	S.
5	29.52	53	S.
6	29 71	54	S.W.
7	30 04	53	W.
8	30.20	55	W.
9	30.32	56	S.S.E.
10	30 33	55	E.
11	30.34	53	S E.
12	30.21	54	E.
13	30.04	56	E.
14	29.94	57	S.
15	29 78	56	S.
16	29.65	57	S.W.
17	29.75	58	E S E.
18	29.75	54	N.
19	29 71	55	S E.
20	30.00	53	N. E.
21	30.10	52	E.
22	30 15	53	E.
23	30.12	52	E.
24	30.13	54	E.
25	30.20	51	N.
26	30.17	56	S.E.

THE

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. HUGH BLAIR. And, 2. A VIEW of THE SAVOY.]

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LONDON:

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ANECDOTES, BON MOTS, &c. &c.
OF THE
LATE ALDERMAN WILKES.

WILKES, ſpeaking jocularly of himſelf, would often ſay "That *accident* made him a Patriot." What that accident was he had prudence enough to conceal; but the fact was, as we have heard it from reſpectable authority, that ſoon after his firſt attack on Lord Bute's Adminiſtration, Mr. Fox (afterwards Henry Lord Holland) propoſed giving him the Government of Quebec, a place he had heard would be quite agreeable; but Lord Bute would not conſent, and ſo the matter dropt. Lord Holland frequently condemned this obſtinacy of his colleague by ſaying it was his rule "to nip an opponent in the bud (if he was a fellow of any parts) by providing for him."

When Wilkes firſt arrived from France, and before he was taken up on the outlawry, he lodged in a ſmall houſe near St. George's Fields, where he was occaſionally viſited by ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable members of the Minority of that time. Amongſt the reſt Mr. Fitzherbert (the father of the preſent Lord St. Helens) and a late celebrated Member of the Houſe of Commons being his viſitors, he ſhewed them one evening ſeveral political manuſcripts, which he intended for immediate publication, and aſked their opinion of them. They at firſt declined it; but Wilkes preſſing them for their advice, one of the Gentlemen ſaid, "Why, Mr. Wilkes, though there are ſome ſtubborn facts in thoſe papers, and very pointedly told, do you think they are quite ſo *prudent?*" 'No,' ſays the other, 'certainly not; but what the D—l have I to do with *prudence?* I owe money in France, am an outlaw in England, hated by the ——, the Parliament, the Bench of Biſhops, purſued by the Courts of Law, the Miniſters, &c. &c.—and what, do you talk to me of *prudence* for? I muſt raiſe a duſt, or ſtarve in a jail for life!'

"Well, but what are the means you intend to purſue?" 'To ſet up for the City of London.' "Good G—d, Mr. Wilkes, where is your qualification? What are your pretenſions?" 'General Warrants and the *good nature* of my fellow citizens.'

His friends left him in deſpair; but the reſult ſhewed, deſperate as the meaſure was, it in part ſucceeded, as, though he loſt his election for London, he inſtantly propoſed himſelf a candidate for Middleſex, which he ultimately carried and repreſented for ſeveral ſeſſions.

When his turn for jocularity uſed ſometimes to induce him to ſay ſtrong things to the people about him, ſome of his intimates uſed to remonſtrate by aſking him, "Whether he was not afraid of loſing his friends?" '*Friends!* Where are they? Theſe fellows are my *followers*, and they are now *ſomebody*; but they very well know what they would be, were *they once out of my ſuite*.'

When he was in Paris, a French Nobleman, who had got the *liberty mania* ſtrong upon him, expreſſed a great deſire to be acquainted with him; and hearing he dined occaſionally at a certain ordinary, he made it a point to attend for that purpoſe: he at length ſucceeded, and ſome degree of intimacy commenced between them. One day, talking of the Conſtitution of England, the Marquis aſked him very ſeriouſly, "What lengths he thought an Engliſhman could *legally* go in arraigning the conduct of his S———n?" Upon this, Wilkes, affecting to pauſe for ſome time, replied, "Why as to the preciſe length I cannot exactly ſay at preſent; but I am now making the *experiment*, and when I have proved it, I ſhall be proud to have the honour of informing your Lordſhip."

When Forbes met him at a coffee-houſe in Paris, he firſt aſked him, "Whether his name was Wilkes?" To this he made no anſwer. The other however, ſoftening his tone a little, aſked him, "Whether he was not the celebrated John Wilkes?" This took him in; but did not entirely take him off his guard: for, when the other immediately challenged him, Wilkes told him he did not think himſelf engaged to fight every adventurous Scotchman, merely for giving general opinions on particular countries: and when the other ſaid he would not be trifled with, but that he muſt meet him

him directly, Wilkes again parried the attack by gravely pulling out his pocket book, and seeming to look over some memorandums, told him he must wait for his turn, for that he had *nineteen* upon his list before him.

This raised the laugh against Forbes, when Wilkes quitted the coffee house, and very prudently kept out of his way ever after.

During the pendency of Burke's Bill of Reform, he met a friend to that measure, whom he asked, "What they could be about by the introduction of such a Bill?" 'Why to weed *corruption* out of the House of Commons,' says the other very gravely; 'but the matter is not at present sufficiently *digested*.' "Then," says Wilkes, "you had better let the *Bill* alone, for you know *corruption always follows digestion*."

He admired in general Burke's oratory, but very justly observed it was sometimes interlarded with coarseness: as it was observed of Appelles Venus, that the flesh of it appeared to be fed on milk of roses, so Burke's speeches seemed to partake of potatoes and whiskey.

Dining one day at the Prince's table, some of the young men began *quizzing* him about women, politics, &c. when at last he was asked to sing a song. A request in such a place being always considered as a command, Wilkes, who was a perfect master of good breeding, immediately struck up "God save great George our King:" The company began to stare; and after he had done, the Prince asked him, "How long he had been in the habit of singing that song." 'Ever since, Sir,' says Wilkes, making a respectful bow, 'I had the honour of knowing the Prince of Wales.'

Nearly about the same time, it being talked of at table that the *French cabinet work* at Carleton House cost the *owner* above *twenty-five thousand pounds*; and it being remarked at the same time, what a sum of money it was to give to *foreigners*, Wilkes drily replied, "And pray, Gentlemen, don't you think his *English cabinet* has cost him a great deal more?"

When the improvements were made near St. Sepulchre's Church, where a *new compter* was erected, one of the aldermen was observing how convenient it would be in its *correspondence to Newgate*. "I dislike it for that very reason," says Wilkes, "because it is encouraging a *criminal correspondence*."

He was asked by a Gentleman in Paris to take a supper with him along with a girl whom he was on the eve of quitting, and to whom he proposed giving *two hundred Louis*. Whilst they were at table the girl seemed very disconsolate, and sometimes wept, but still continued eating till she had finished three large partridges: upon which Wilkes observed to his friend in English, "That though he always understood *sorrow to be dry*, he never knew it *so hungry* as at that moment."

The gallant took the hint, and gave the lady but half the sum he originally intended.

Being one day asked by a Gentleman, whether he took snuff? he quickly replied, "No; I never dealt in *little vices*."

The late Mr. James Boswell dining one day at an Old Bailey dinner, when Wilkes happened to be present, he complained to one of the Judges that he had his pocket picked of his handkerchief, as he was coming out of court. "Poh, poh!" says Wilkes, "never mind him, my Lord; it is nothing but the ostentation of a Scotchman, to let the world know that he had been in possession of a pocket handkerchief."

During the first city poll for Lord Mayor, when Wilkes was a candidate for that office, a liveryman came to Guildhall in a sedan chair to give his vote. Wilkes, seeing the chair come into the hall, jocularly turned about to Alderman Halifax, and said, "This is not for me, I'm sure; for I am a beggar, and can't afford it." 'Nor for me either,' says Halifax, 'for I am a bankrupt, and can less afford it.' "Aye but," replied Wilkes, "the Ministry can."

Being roasted a good deal one day at the Beef-steak Club about his deserting the cause of patriotism, he observed with his usual pleasantry, "Why what would you have me do? Formerly I emitted as much *flame* and *fire* as the best of you; now you must look upon me as a *burnt-out volcano*."

The

The Bench of Juſtices having denied a licence to a publican, which he ſuppoſed to be only for putting up the ſign of John Wilkes, he aſked Wilkes what he ſhould do in the matter? "Tell them," ſays the other, "you only hung me up *in effigy*; and if that wont ſatisfy them, ſay you are ready to pull down John Wilkes, and *hang up the whole Bench of Juſtices* in his place.

When rallied about his uglineſs he uſed to ſay, "The only difference between him and the handſomeſt man in England, when in company with a woman, was the latter having the advantage of him for the firſt hour."

A ſilly young Common Councilman, at one of the city dinners, talking of his birth-day, obſerved how ſingular it was that he ſhould be born between twelve and ten o'clock on the firſt day of January. "Not at all, Sir," ſays Wilkes, "conſidering you muſt have been begotten *the firſt of April*."

When a certain Bookſeller (who had been remarkable for his ſtrong publications againſt Government) had left off buſineſs, he took a fancy to wear his own hair: Wilkes meeting him in the ſtreet thus cloſely cropped, exclaimed, "Good G—d, Mr. ——, How can you be ſuch a fool as to appear thus metamorphoſed?" 'Why I don't know,' ſays the other; 'every body, I think, does ſo now.' "But, my dear Sir, what's every body to you? Some are led by convenience, others by faſhion or folly, &c. but what will one day *conceal your want of ears* ſo well as a wig?"

Dr. Johnſon ſubſcribes to the very great popularity Wilkes early had in the city when he ſays, "It is wonderful to think that all the force of Government was required to prevent Wilkes from being choſen Chief Magiſtrate of London, though the liverymen knew at the ſame time he would rob their ſhops and debauch their daughters."

Notwithſtanding this ſplenetic effuſion, Dr. Johnſon was afterwards ſo reconciled to Wilkes, that he dined with him at Mr. Dilly's, in the city, and totally forgot the *party man* in the charms of his agreeable converſation.

Wilkes's knowledge of human life was equal to his taſte for books and literary converſation: being one day aſked by a friend, how he would like to go over his political life again? he replied with great force of obſervation, "Not at all: adverſity may be a good thing to breakfaſt on; nay, a man may dine upon it; but, my good friend, believe me it makes a confounded bad ſupper."

Differing with a friend upon ſome point of politics, the other obſerved that he did not always think ſo. "Very probably, Sir; but then it muſt be when I was a *Wilkite*."

Jeſting one day very liberally with a well-known knight and alderman, with whom he had run a great part of his political career, the other good-humouredly ſaid, "Aye, aye, Wilkes, go on; you always make a *butt* of me." 'By no means,' ſaid the other, 'I never ſtuck to *an empty butt* in my life.'

His preſence of mind ſeldom or never forſook him; and he had the felicity of ſaying things, and timing them in a manner, that none but a man ſo intimately acquainted with the world could attempt. Being at a public dinner, where Sergeant B——n was preſent, Wilkes let off ſome pleaſantries on the profeſſion of the Long Robe, which the Sergeant imprudently applying to himſelf, he fell into ſuch a paſſion, that he began to be very perſonal; inſomuch, that there was no incident of Wilkes's life, whether true or falſe, that he did not retort upon him with much acrimony. This changed the converſation, which before had been very ſprightly, into a very embarraſſing ſcene; a part of the company attempted to turn it off with a laugh, whilſt others predicted ſomething more ſerious; but Wilkes ſoon put an end to all their anxieties by telling the Sergeant with great *ſang froid*, "What a wretched memory he muſt have, that in attempting to calumniate his character by a liſt of imputed crimes, he had forgot ſo capital an inſtance as *the ſtory of the Foundling Hoſpital*." This turned the tables completely on the Sergeant, who was obliged to join in the laugh, and to beg pardon for entering the liſts with ſuch an invulnerable character.

When he firſt went to Court, after all that had happened about 'Wilkes and Liberty,' ſome of his friends rallied him about the inconſiſtency of his conduct. "Not at all," ſays he; "That I did not go to Court formerly was that I would not

not enter any Gentleman's house, where I knew I was not welcome: I now go there as *his guest*."

Though the prospect of Wilkes's fortune throughout his political life was rather gloomy, it seemed to have completely vanished on the late Mr. Hopkins being confirmed Chamberlain of London. This was the place Wilkes set his heart upon; an office of emolument and dignity, and which he had perhaps a right to expect from his fellow citizens for his long and perilous political warfare: but this place he lost, after every struggle that could be made by the combined interest of all his friends and followers.

He was at this period turned of fifty years of age, with a shattered constitution, a ruined fortune, without profession, or the least prospect of being provided for in any suitable department in the disposal of the city. This was so truly a picture of despair, that his best friends could not offer him any consolation; he had, however, "his own good spirits to feed and clothe him." When they asked him, What he intended to do? he answered, "Nothing; I must still hang upon the chapter of accidents, and wait to drive the first nail that offers." Most fortunately for him that nail did soon present itself, by the *sudden* death of Mr. Hopkins; when returning to the charge with unabated spirit, he announced himself a candidate for the office of Chamberlain, which he carried and enjoyed to the last hour of his life.

With all his wit and pleasantry he was in many respects a man of *method*, particularly in his *political lines*, the management of which he understood better than any man of his time. He was the first who introduced the practice of a candidate's sending a card of thanks to his voter in an hour's time after giving him that vote; a circumstance which in the proportion as it flatters individual vanity, sets it at work to repay the flatterer by fresh exertions in his cause.

He likewise kept a book wherein he carefully and alphabetically arranged the names of all those who either voted for him, or whom he knew, or thought, wished well to him, or who had written any thing in favour of his party. An instance of this occurred to a Gentleman who had called upon him one day about particular business, and who imagined himself totally unknown to him; but Wilkes soon let him know the contrary, by politely telling him he believed he had the honour of his acquaintance; and then turning to a port folio, he shewed the Gentleman his name, the place of his abode, with the title of a pamphlet he had written some years before on a political subject.

It seems to be the lot of most *political managements*, that they are not always conducted on the most *moral principles*; where the object is to be attained, the *means* seem to be made use of as they can be found, and these sometimes are such as cannot be justified on the general principles of integrity. Wilkes was a politician on this lax principle: when personal influence failed, he had not money, like others, to second his persuasion; he therefore had recourse to *political management*, and in this he not only was equal to most of those who had gone before him, but had the credit of being the *inventor* of some new systems; such as raising reports in the morning which he knew must be contradicted in the evening, and calculating on the value of their temporary credit; charging his Majesty's Ministers with proceedings, which, from their oath of office as Privy Counsellors, they could not exactly state to the public in refutation, &c. &c. all these he considered as the warrantable weapons of attack, which he was at no pains to conceal when the affair was over; but on the contrary often made them the subjects of his wit and pleasantry.

From his talents, education, natural good spirits, and opposition to Lord Bute's Administration, Wilkes lived with the first persons for rank and abilities of his time. When he originally went on his travels, he was determined to fill no subordinate situation in the company he mixed with; and as these for the most part consisted of the prime Nobility of England, his expences ran very high. We have heard them estimated, by a near relation of Mr. Wilkes, at not less than *ten thousand pounds*; and this was one of the first objects of difference between him and his father, when he had ran through his paternal property. *General Warrants*, and his persevering spirit of opposition to the then existing politics, rendered him considerable amongst the heads of his party, and the idol of the populace. The eternal topics of conversation which his very name gave birth to in all associations are well remembered by many at this day: general illuminations have witnessed his political victories; crowds have traced him

him with admiration in the ſtreets; and Miniſters and Ambaſſadors have been often forced to diſplay the words 'Wilkes and Liberty' chalked upon their ſhoes *.

He lived to ſee all theſe *gawds* paſs away, with moſt of the principal actors in thoſe tumultuous times. "He could not however but remember that ſuch things were;" and he frequently amuſed his private circles with many an entertaining anecdote, which he generally introduced by ſaying, "Now I'll tell you a ſtory which happened in the late John Wilkes's time."

He bore another teſtimony to the high character of the late Lord Chatham, whom he always diſtinguiſhed as one of the moſt illuſtrious patriots of his time for vigour of mind, and unſhaken integrity. He once related an affair of gallantry, which this Nobleman had in his early days with a certain lady of high rank, celebrated by Prior's muſe, with ſome circumſtances of a very extraordinary nature, that cannot be ſo well related.

With a variety of mental qualifications, Wilkes was reckoned one of the politeſt men of his time; and, very much to his credit, this politeneſs, mixed with a ſincere affection, he ſhewed to his daughter upon all occaſions. In all his trials of adverſity, in all the burſts of popular applauſe, he never ſwerved from this duty; ſhe was the conſtant object of his attention and paternal regard. Thoſe who knew him moſt intimately have obſerved, that the topics of converſation which he introduced in her preſence were of the *beſt* kind, and that he always ſpoke his *beſt* upon thoſe occaſions. Let this praiſe-worthy conduct balance many of his defects; and let it be followed as an example by all parents!

Wilkes might literally be ſaid "to have lived all the days of his life;" not that he was either a *gourmand* or a great drinker, but he enjoyed the pleaſures of ſociety (of which he formed ſo conſpicuous a part) to the laſt. He dined on the 30th November (St. Andrew's Day) at The Crown and Anchor, with the Gentlemen of the Scotch Society; and though he died on the 26th December following, he bore his part in the pleaſantries of that day with his uſual wit and good humour.

He was not confined to his room above a fortnight before he died; and though he was very ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, he ſeemed neither to dread or wiſh for the event; philoſophically conſidering death as one of the conditions of human nature, which (according to David, found from long experience to be the beſt calculator on lives) man generally muſt ſubmit to at the age of *threeſcore years and ten*.

As it may be a matter of curioſity to know what topic might have engaged ſome of the laſt moments of ſo extraordinary a man, we are well informed that topic was "The Purſuits of Literature."

To give a full length political character of this very extraordinary man would be nearly detailing the hiſtory of *four Adminiſtrations*; the facts are likewiſe too recent in almoſt every body's memory; and yet we cannot ſuffer ſuch a man to deſcend into his grave without ſome delineation.

The prominent feature of his character was that of a *Patriot*, and though aſſuming this character, as he himſelf uſed to declare, *by accident*, may ſeem to challenge its ſincerity, yet when we conſider how many great and virtuous men have taken their deſignations in life from the ſame cauſe, and that "genius itſelf is deſcribed to be a mind of large general powers *accidentally* determined to ſome particular direction," we have a right to ſuppoſe (particularly as his ſubſequent political life did not contradict it), that having once taken his line, he proceeded on it from principle. Whether his long political ſtruggles have extended the circle of civil liberty, is a queſtion that ſome doubt, and many flatly contradict; however all diſpaſſionate people muſt agree that he was the occaſion of eradicating *General Warrants*, which had ſo long remained in the hands of bad or weak Miniſters as an engine of unconſtitutional oppreſſion. If it is aſked, How he came to acquire ſo much popularity as he did, and enjoy it ſo long?

* The popularity of Wilkes ran ſo high at one time that many people thought him a *handſome man*, and that his *ſquinting* became him; a laughable inſtance of this is recorded: In a converſation between two of his followers at Guildhall one day, after he had made a conſiderable ſpeech, "Tom," ſays the one to the other, "What a d——d fine handſome fellow Maſter Wilkes is!" 'Handſome!' ſays Tom, 'Nay, not much of that, for he *ſquints* moſt horribly.' "Squints!" ſays the other, taking a ſteadier view of him, "Why yes, to be ſure he ſquints a little; but, d—mn my eyes, not more than a Gentleman ſhould do!"

much

much of it will be found in the weakneſs and perſonal reſentments of Miniſters, who attempted to cruſh him by legal ſubtleties and unwarrantable ſtrains of power. In ſhort, he wiſhed to be the idol of the populace, and his enemies erected the altar.

As a political writer he ſtands in a very reſpectable line: he was firſt known in this capacity by a publication entitled "Obſervations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain, laid before both Houſes of Parliament, 1762," which was well received; but he ſoon became the object of more general attention by being the principal writer in that well-known periodical paper called "The North Briton," which appeared 5th July 1762. In theſe, as well as in the various other papers, letters, ſpeeches, &c. &c. which he has written, there is a neatneſs, a preciſion, a degree of wit and pleaſantry, that evidently exhibit the ſcholar, the politician, and the poliſhed man of the world; but we cannot think he poſſeſſed great and commanding talents, nor was he formed for great occaſions; that is to ſay, *to guide on great occaſions:* lively and entertaining parts, ſagacity, a perſevering ſpirit, and above all a mind made fertile in reſources from his wants, formed the predominant features of his character: time and accident drew thoſe talents out to full length; the public have ſeen what he attained; perhaps he could be no more.

When he *matured* into the characters of *Magiſtrate* and *Chamberlain of the City of London,* no man could have fulfilled thoſe duties with more attention and integrity. His information, joined to an excellent underſtanding, rendered him perfectly acquainted with the nature and duties of thoſe offices, and he fulfilled them in a very becoming manner. In ſhort, though John Wilkes had many failings, and ſome that his *neceſſities* ſwelled into *faults,* he will occupy no inconſiderable niche in our hiſtory as a *popular leader.* In the Corporation of London he will be recorded as an active, intelligent, and upright Magiſtrate, whilſt convivial circles will long bear teſtimony to his wit, his pleaſantry, good humour, and eaſineſs of manners.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
KITCHEN FITTED UP AT THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,

Under the Direction of His Excellency COUNT RUMFORD.

THE ſize of the Kitchen is 21 feet 2 inches by 17 feet. In the center of the wall, oppoſite the windows, is the roaſting machine, which is let into the wall, and is 5 feet deep by 2 feet wide, and 15 inches high. In this the dinner, on the roaſt meat days, being 112 lb. of beef, for the officers and children, is now dreſt (the time required being four hours and a half) with a peck of coals and a peck of cinders mixed together; the cinders being ſaved from the conſumption of the former day: inſtead of which the average conſumption on the roaſting days, in the former and common mode of roaſting, was above ten times the quantity of coals, being from two and a half to three buſhel. Communicating with the roaſter there are two pipes, by which the hot air may be forced ſo as to make the meat more or leſs brown, at the diſcretion of the cook. For the convenience of taking out the meat, either to turn it in the courſe of the dreſſing, or to take it up when dreſt, there is a table on caſtors, which is eaſily moved to or from the front of the roaſter, and which in height and ſize correſponds exactly with the bottom of the roaſter.

On the right ſide of the roaſter is the ſteam box, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet, and the large oblong iron boiler, 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches, divided into two parts; one containing 82 gallons for boiling the children's meat, the other 41 gallons for boiling greens. The fire place that ſupplies this boiler and ſteam box is ſunk into the floor, ſo as that the upper part of the boiler is not higher than is convenient for the cook to reach over; the ſpace occupied by this boiler, and by the flues belonging to it, including the part on which the ſteam box ſtands, is 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 2 inches. This double boiler and the ſteam box, in which the potatoes of the Hoſpital are dreſſed, and which is capable of boiling 200 lb. weight of potatoes at once, are ſupplied by the heat of one ſmall fire; the conſumption of which, for dreſſing all this beef,

beef, greens, and potatoes, is at present exactly one peck of coals, and the same quantity of cinders. The steam is conducted by a small pipe into the bottom of the steam box, and by another pipe at the top of the steam box into a chimney flue in the wall. In order to prevent the evaporation of steam from either the boiler or the steam box, an object of almost as much saving to food as to fuel, there is to each a double rim that receives the edge of the cover, and which being kept supplied by a little water, makes it impervious to the steam.

The steam box is a common deal box, guarded at the corners with iron, and lined with tin; in it there is, at the height of 5 inches above the bottom of the box, a false cullender bottom, which permits the steam to pass equally under every part of the potatoes.

On the left side of the roaster, next the corner, is another oblong double boiler, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, containing in one part 35 gallons, and in the other 17 gallons, for the purpose of dressing a lesser quantity of food, when the larger boiler is not wanted. This has the same double rim as the larger boiler, for preventing the evaporation of steam. The average quantity of coals that is used for this lesser boiler, for a day's dinner, is rather but very little less than what is used for the great boiler. Next to this is a round iron boiler, of 53 gallons, for boiling milk-porridge, and for boiling hot water occasionally; this consumes, on an average, about half the fuel that is used in the larger boiler. The space occupied by these two boilers and their flues, and the shape and height, are made to correspond exactly with the other side of the room; so as to have a passage of 6 feet 8 inches clear between them, and to leave in the front of the room, next the windows, an unoccupied space of 13 feet by 17 feet.

Such is the general account of the work. It remains to add, for the information of those who may incline to benefit by the example, a few observations on the advantage the Foundling Hospital derives from it, the amount of the expence, the uses to which it is generally applicable, and the degree of attention and care required in the management of it.

The most important benefit to the Hospital is the saving in point of fuel. How much that may eventually be, cannot yet be precisely stated; at present, the cost of the peck of coals, which is used in boiling the 112 lb. of beef, a proportionable quantity of greens, and 200 lb. weight of potatoes (supposing coals at the high price of 2l. 12s. a chaldron) is FOUR-PENCE; a lesser quantity of coals than is now used will probably be sufficient; but it will require some time and experience to ascertain the exact amount; and it should be observed, that in cold weather it is very likely that the draught of the fire, and the consumption of the fuel, may be increased. For four chaldron consumed in the Foundling kitchen, in the former mode of cooking, there is, as nearly as can be estimated, but one chaldron now used with Count Rumford's apparatus. Besides this, the food being drest more gently, and with less evaporation, there is less waste in that respect; and the food of the Hospital is better drest than heretofore, and (now the cook is used to it) with much less trouble to her, and the other persons employed in the kitchen.

As to the expence, the original cost of the roaster was 16 guineas; to which is to be added, for dripping-pans, gridirons, &c. belonging to it, near 6 guineas more. The cost of the large double boiler was 25l. of the steam box 2l. 8s. and of the lesser double boiler 11l. To this, when there is added the amount of about 10l. more, for a variety of incidental charges for iron work, in the course of fitting up the kitchen, it will appear that the whole bill for iron work is between 70l. and 80l. The bricklayer's, carpenter's, and stone mason's bills, amount to near as much more. These however must have been somewhat increased, by the circumstance of this having been the first experiment of the kind that has been made, on a large scale, in England.

With regard to the general use of the invention (I have now no reference to the Count's fire places, the expence of which is trifling, and the advantage equally applicable to the smallest family, and to the humblest cottage) it will appear that the benefit of these kitchens is in proportion to the magnitude of the scale; and that in private families, the advantage will be of less consideration. To say nothing of the application of his principles to the burning of lime, or to engines or manufactories, where fire is the instrument of operation; or of the use to be made of his boilers in husbandry and in breweries; it is worth notice, that so simple an invention as the steam box, for preparing potatoes for cattle, may be applied by farmers with hardly any

any expence or trouble, and with the greatest advantage: and in the cookery of all large establishments, where a number of persons is to be supplied from the same kitchen, the benefit is of the utmost importance. In soldiers' barracks, public schools, hospitals, manufactories, workhouses, and cook shops, the saving in fuel, and in the mode of preparing food, and the consequent increase of the comfort and accommodation of the poor are so great, as to make the encouragement and promotion of these valuable Inventions of Count Rumford a national object.

As to the requisite attention and care, it is essential that the flues of the boilers and roasters should not be too small, nor so constructed but that every part of them may be cleaned thoroughly out once a month. The expence of this, which from caution has been hitherto done at the Foundling by the bricklayer himself, has been 2s. a time for the three sets of flues; which would amount to 24s. a year. Care should also be taken, in using the pipes of the roaster for forcing the hot air, not to open them *both* too hastily, as the effect *may* be so strong as to set fire to the meat. It is in this, and it is presumed in all kitchens, better for the food, and a saving both in food and fuel, and also less prejudicial to the flues, that the fire should not be made too fierce, but that the cookery should take rather more than less time; and therefore, though water, without forcing the fire, will boil in the great boiler in a hour and a half, yet it has been found better to moderate the fire so as to allow two hours and a half. When the boiler is just opened, the heat of the confined steam is so great as to scald more violently than even hot water, if carelessly approached: the covers therefore of the Foundling boilers are all opened by balanced pullies. To these only one caution need be added, necessary in all kitchens, but most in those families where the cook wears *muslin*, that she should be careful in opening the doors of the grates to serve the fire, that the draught, which is very strong, does not draw in and set fire to her cloaths.

N. B. At the porter's lodge of the Foundling, the fire place had been very subject to smoke, on account of the unfavourable situation, and want of height of the chimney flue. This has been altered on Count Rumford's principle, at the expence of a few shillings, and the defect is thereby in a great measure, if not entirely remedied; and at the same time neither the grate or room will now allow the consumption of above half the fuel that was before necessary.

In a cook's shop, on the Foundling Estate (in the Colonnade North of Upper Guilford-street), there has also been fitted up, in a room only 15 by 11 feet, a kitchen on Count Rumford's plan, which is capable of dressing food for 300 persons: this kitchen, the whole expence of fitting up which has hardly exceeded 50l. is intended for providing good and wholesome food for the poor, at a very moderate price in money, or upon tickets given them by their opulent and charitable neighbours, who purchase the tickets at Hillyer's shop, in the Colonnade, and by directing their charity into that channel, prevent, in a considerable degree, the abuse of it.

Foundling, 19th Oct. 1796.

THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(*Continued from* Page 156.)

DURING the inter-regnum the tokens of towns and of tradesmen, which had, at a former period, had a limited circulation, revived; and these copper *shop-bills* * increased to a degree, which, whilst it produced great emolument to their fabricators, was, from their being current in one place and refused at

* These tokens were, it has been said, much in use in taverns and tipling-houses, in order to give that small change which was at that time, when money was so comparatively scarce, so frequently required. I have seen some marked with The Rose, Bristol; The Swan, Norwich, &c. of this date; and one which to a true Shakspearian Critic would have been inestimable, as it was of the age of Elizabeth, and the token of *The Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap*.

another,

another, attended with ſuch confuſion and inconvenience to the people in general, that when the ſtorms which had agitated the country had ſubſided, upon the return of the public to reaſon and royalty, it became neceſſary for Government to turn its moſt ſerious thoughts toward the diſcountenancing this baſe and nefarious traffic, and authoriſing a copper coinage under its own inſpection. Accordingly, in the year 1672, halfpence and farthings, ſtruck at the Tower, were firſt publiſhed under the ſanction of the Legiſlature.

In the courſe of this brief inquiry into the ſtate of the ancient and modern copper coinage, it will be neceſſary for me to direct the reader's attention once more to Ireland. Upon turning our eyes to that kingdom we ſhall find that, as I have hinted in a preceding note, halfpence and farthings of that metal had a circulation from a period conſiderably antecedent to their publication in England; and from the licence given to individuals to become coiners, an immenſe number of theſe kind of tokens, under the appellations of *Galley halfpence*, *Butcher's halfpence*, *Black-dogs*, *Jews*, and *St. Patrick's Raps*, had been circulated through the kingdom: and as they continued to increaſe, while the gold and ſilver coin in a certain proportion diminiſhed and diſappeared, the Adminiſtration of the country thought it neceſſary to check their circulation, by granting a patent for the coining halfpence, which ſhould not be liable to the depreciation of the former, as the perſon who held it ſhould be obliged to give ſecurity that he would *upon demand* exchange them for gold or ſilver.

Under theſe reſtrictions Mr. Knox, in the year 1690, obtained the ſaid patent, and began to coin; but it does not appear that this ſpeculation was attended with much ſucceſs, for a ſhort time after he transferred his patent to Mr. Moor, who was obliged to diſcontinue the operation from the difficulty he found in the performance of the condition of the obligation which he had entered into; as he had contracted, not only to ſuſtain the loſs that had, and might accrue from his being obliged to change his own halfpence into gold or ſilver ſoon after they were iſſued, but was called upon to make good the deficiency of an immenſe quantity of *raps* or counterfeits which had got into circulation. In this ſituation Mr. Moor abandoned his project, and the *raps*, which I have juſt mentioned, having obtained this triumph over the halfpence ſanctioned by Government, continued to be almoſt the only copper coin circulated in Ireland until the year 1724.

At this period Mr. Wood obtained a patent under the broad ſeal to coin *one hundred and eight* thouſand pounds worth of copper, for the *uſe* of the kingdom of Ireland; a tranſaction which gave riſe to the Drapier's Letters, and, in other of his publications, excited that keenneſs of irony, and aſperity of obſervation, for which that eccentric genius Dr. Swift was ſo remarkable.

"The itinerant Brazier," ſhielded as he was by his patent, and guarded by the ſword of the Legiſlature, had to contend with an enemy by much too powerful for him; an enemy who could give dignity and importance (I will not, in other inſtances, ſay ſucceſs) to any cauſe which he choſe to eſpouſe; and who had, in this diſpute, ſo artfully applied himſelf to the paſſions, the prejudices, the intereſt, nay to the very exiſtence of the middle and lower orders of the people; who had ſo well calculated the means neceſſary to obtain his end; that he gained a popularity by far more gratifying, as it was by far more ample, than had attended any of his former political exertions, or had accrued from any of his former publications.

The perſecution that attached to the printer of the Drapier's Letters, and the reward that was offered for diſcovering their author *, cauſed the Dean, who was perhaps *more* than ſuſpected, to be conſidered as the tutulary genius of the nation. Whitſhed, the Lord Chief Juſtice, and all that were concerned in the proſecution of the aforeſaid printer, were conſtrained to "hide their diminiſhed rays," while Mr. Wood was forced to withdraw his patent, and with empty pockets retire from a country which he had entered with the expectation of finding it to him an *El-dorado*; in which, like *Midas*, he ſhould with a touch convert ſhip-loads of copper into the moſt precious of metals.

* It has always appeared to me that there was ſomething in this tranſaction that was further below the ſurface than is generally imagined. It certainly was not merely as the author of the letters in queſtion, that Adminiſtration wiſhed to lay hold of the Dean.

It might, if ſuch a diſquiſition were neceſſary, be an amuſing ſpeculation to enquire whether the motives which prompted Swift to ſo efficacious an oppoſition to a meaſure, which has, now party virulence hath long ſince ſubſided, been on all ſides deemed inimical to the true intereſts of his country, was purely patriotic. Perhaps, if we were accurately to examine, we ſhould diſcover through the whole of the conteſt, on the part of the Dean, traces of the operation of that diſappointment which infuſed ſuch a portion of keenneſs and acrimony into the productions of his pen, after he had been forced to relinquiſh that ſhare, whether principal or ſubordinate, which he had had in the tranſactions of the latter years of Queen Ann.

Conceiving that the Tories had received their *coup de grace* from the Whig Adminiſtration, which came into office upon the acceſſion of the Houſe of Brunſwick to the throne; that they had fallen never to *riſe* again; and, as he alſo thought, that the political offences of his friends ſhrunk to nothing when compared with his own, which that anxiety and irritability that are the concomitants of genius whiſpered him were in magnitude as much ſuperior as their effuſions were in wit and humour, he rightly judged that he was, by the ſaid party, conſidered as a perſon the moſt hoſtile to their meaſures, which he certainly, though ſecretly, endeavoured to thwart.

The patent for the copper coinage in Ireland, denominated Wood's halfpence, was a Whig meaſure; and although it would be too much to aver that the circulation of its product would have been attended with all thoſe evils which the Drapier prophecied, it certainly, upon the face of it, was ſufficiently marked with the appearance of *a job*, to alarm the people, and to give to the Dean of St. Patrick, who well knew how to take advantage of the irritability of the public mind, a celebrity and popularity, perhaps far greater than even his ambition had led him to expect *.

This digreſſion would indeed have been uſeleſs in this ſpeculation, and written to little purpoſe, did I not endeavour to apply the preceding hiſtory of the *fraud*, for ſo it appeared to be, which under the colour of aſſiſting commerce was attempted to be committed upon the revenue, and ultimately upon the people of Ireland, to a number of recent attempts of the like kind, but infinitely more flagitious, becauſe the perſons concerned in them do not even alledge that they act under any authority, however obtained; but with the ſame pretence, namely, to aſſiſt the retail venders of commodities with that kind of ſmall change which every one knows to be ſo neceſſary, and to promote the general purpoſes of trade, proceed to levy contributions upon the public to an almoſt incalculable amount.

The reader will now ſee that I am arrived at the period when the provincial copper tokens, which I obſerved at the beginning of this treatiſe have been, by thoſe that have written on the ſubject, generally commended, had obtained a conſiderable circulation: and I will freely allow, that when I firſt ſaw the Angleſey penny, I joined the multitude in admiration of the venerable countenance which the obverſe exhibits: and without reflecting that the circulation of a coin, of which the firſt dies were exceedingly well executed, could ever be attended with any inconvenience either to the community in general, or to particular individuals, conſidered it only as a handſome medal, intended to perpetuate the memory of a Company, who had revived a branch of commerce in a remote part of the iſland, which had been neglected perhaps from the time of the Romans; who, owing to laudable induſtry, had arrived at the height of opulence, and conſequently importance; and whoſe exertions and ſucceſs were equally a benefit to their country and their neighbourhood.

But although I conſidered the coin in queſtion in this point of view, and it was probably the light in which the Company who promulgated it intended

* The Parliament of Ireland, which met on the 5th of September 1723, came to theſe reſolutions, viz. "That the importing and uttering of copper halfpence and farthings, by virtue of Wood's patent, would be prejudicial to the revenue, deſtructive of trade, and of dangerous conſequence to the rights of the ſubject: That the ſtate of the nation had been miſrepreſented to the King, in order to obtain the ſaid patent: That the halfpence wanted weight, and that if the terms of the ſaid patent had been complied with, there would have been a loſs to the nation of 150 per cent: That it had always been highly prejudicial to the kingdom *to grant the power of coinage to private perſons*, and would at all times be attended with dangerous conſequences."

that

that it ſhould be conſidered, it ſoon appeared that the fabricators had given a hint which was ſeized with avidity and proſecuted with ſucceſs, and that a ſet of ingenious men had combined, I mean combined in principle, to ſave Government the trouble of a copper coinage, which, every one allowed, next to one of ſilver, was much wanted (eſpecially as the reaſons which cauſed the delay of the former did not operate againſt the latter): and inſtead of the portrait of his Majeſty, ſpread thoſe of merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and tradeſmen, far and wide, upon a ſubſtance ſo permanent, that theſe tokens in their circulation ſhould not only excite the *admiration* of the preſent age, but bid fair to deſcend to the remoteſt poſterity.

This idea of the permanence of the materials which they had to work upon, ſeems to have introduced another into the minds of the ingenious fabricators of theſe halfpence: they knew that by the coinage laws, however defective they might be in general, and by two ſtatutes in particular *, they were reſtricted from counterfeiting *halfpence* and *farthings*; but they knew, at the ſame time, that in the *name* of theſe ſpecies of coin lay the greateſt objection; they alſo knew, that no one had ever yet thought of framing promiſſory notes of any ſubſtance more ſolid than *paper*. Pleaſed therefore to find that their former flimſy materials might, with great advantage, be changed for one of a much more intrinſic *value*, they ſeized this happy opportunity, and literally became the *coiners* of notes, which certainly exceed thoſe of many of the country banks as much in *real worth* as they do in durability.

From this circumſtance, it is probable, has been derived the creation of ſuch an immenſe variety of ſorts and ſpecies of this coin as is now diſperſed through our provinces, and which are ſo various in their deſcriptions, and indeed ſubſtances; for although a few may be of pure copper, the far greater part of them are of *baſe metal*, or in other words, compoſed of the droſs, filings, and ſweep, of the Birmingham, Bilſton, and Wolverhampton manufactories. Theſe tokens, though (as I have obſerved) of more value than paper, are certainly not of the value that a halfpenny ought to be. Indeed ſome of them are ſo thin, that according to the calculation which I have made, a pound of this metal, which unwrought is of about the value of ſevenpence halfpenny, may be made to produce from ſeventy to eighty of theſe pieces; this buſineſs therefore, if only conſidered as a ſpeculation, is, it ſeems, a pretty profitable one. But there is another conſideration annexed to the circulation of theſe pieces, which has ſometimes been known to have a ſtronger operation upon the human mind than even avarice, or is perhaps in theſe commercial adventurers cloſely connected with that paſſion, I mean the love of fame: the deſire of celebrity, of notoriety; which has led many of theſe perſons, while they have thought it neceſſary to oblige the world with their portraits on the face of their domeſtic medals, to give, on the reverſe, the arms of their illuſtrious family, or a view of thoſe ſhops in which the cheapeſt books, hats, candles, ſoap, linen, &c. in the ſaid world, were to be ſold.

I have now before me above an hundred different impreſſions of theſe kind of halfpence, of which I will juſt enumerate and obſerve upon a few, viz.

1, 2, 3. The London and Middleſex halfpenny, two impreſſions, with the head of the Prince of Wales, front and ſide face; a third, with his buſt and feathers on the reverſe.

4, 5. The Duke of York halfpenny, two impreſſions; reverſe of one, a ſhip; of the other, the figure of Fortitude. Motto of the latter, "God ſend peace."

6. The next, taken in the order that they lay before me, is the Liverpool halfpenny. Front, a ſhip: reverſe, arms. Motto, "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*"

7. The Birmingham *promiſſary* halfpenny, with the portrait of that truly benevolent and philanthropic character, the late John Howard, F. R. S. † on the front. Cypher on the reverſe.

8. Leck commercial halfpenny, 1792: obverſe,

* 15. Geo. 2. ch. 28. and 11. Geo. 3. ch. 40. which ſays, "Perſons counterfeiting copper halfpence or farthings, with their abettors; or buying, ſelling, receiving, or putting off, any counterfeit copper money (not being cut in pieces, or melted down) ſhall be guilty of a ſingle felony."

† I could have wiſhed that the effigies of a man ſo eminent for his philoſophical reſearches, ſo arduous in the purſuit of knowledge, and ſuch a benefactor to mankind in general, and to this nation in particular, had been tranſmitted to poſterity in a manner

 more

obverſe, a woolpack thrown acroſs a ſtone, upon which reſts a caduces: reverſe, two hands joined over an olive branch. Motto, "*Arte favente nil deſperandum.*"

10. Lancaſter halfpenny, 1793; buſt of Sir Iſaac Newton on the front: reverſe, caduces: cornucopia and olive branch in a trophy.

12. Another payable in Lancaſter, Briſtol, or London: obverſe, John Wilkinſon, iron maſter, in a *queue wig*: reverſe, Vulcan at his anvil.

13. Another, the ſame portrait in the ſame wig: reverſe different, ſhewing the manner of working a forging mill.

14. Another Lancaſter ditto, John of Gaunt on the front: reverſe, arms.

15. Rochdale; the arms of the town on the face: reverſe, a loom at work, 1792.

16. Lancaſter halfpenny; hand and ſcrowl on the front: motto, "Unanimity is the ſtrength of ſociety:" reverſe, a triangular conſtellation of ſtars *: motto, "*Pluribus unum.*"

17. Macclesfield and Halifax halfpenny; in the obverſe of which is exhibited the profile of Charles Roe, in a well-dreſſed *bob wig*, full of curls †. Reverſe, a female figure, probably deſigned to repreſent Induſtry, ſeated upon a wheel, and holding ſome other part of the machinery, 1790.

18. Foundling Fields ditto: ſymbol, a lamb: reverſe, I. B. in a cypher: payable on demand: where? is not mentioned!

19. Norwich halfpenny: obverſe, the golden fleece: reverſe, a well-executed view of Norwich Caſtle: motto, "Good times will come!" 1794.

20. Norfolk and Norwich ditto: arms in a ſhield on the front: reverſe, caſtle: *in the air* under it a lion.

21. A promiſſory ditto, with an armed head, probably deſigned for Mars, on the front: reverſe, a ſhip under ſail; payable at a draper's in Goſport.

22. Cronebane halfpenny: a mitred head on the obverſe: reverſe, the arms of the aſſociated Iriſh mine company.

23. Hull ditto: obverſe, an equeſtrian figure of William the Third: reverſe, arms of the town, 1791.

24. Leeds ditto: obverſe, a whole length figure of Biſhop Blaze, with a wool-comb in his hand: motto, "*Aries noſtra conditor.*" Reverſe, the arms of the town.

25. An anonymous coin, repreſenting Earl Howe in *a cock'd hat* ‡. Motto, "The glorious Firſt of June." Reverſe, Crown, with "King and Conſtitution" in a label.

26. Another, with the ſame portrait from the ſame die. Reverſe, Britannia: motto, "Rule Britannia."

27. Another, with the ſame portrait on the front. Reverſe, a ſhip: motto, "The wooden walls of old England."

28. Coventry halfpenny: on the obverſe, the Elephant and Caſtle. Reverſe, Lady Godiva riding naked. "*Pro bono publico*" is the inſcription.

29. Another Coventry coin: Lady Godiva riding as before: "*Pro bono publico*" on the front: on the reverſe, a view of the Coventry Croſs §.

30. North Wales halfpenny: the

more reſpectable. This medal, conſidered abſtractedly, is not ill executed; but if we reflect that it is already degraded to the ſtate of a *bad halfpenny*, that it is looked upon only as a *counter*, that it will be little noticed among the multifarious productions of the Birmingham mint, one is ſorry to ſee the portrait of a man ſo reſpectable battered about among the droſs with which the *tills* of the retail ſhops in the country are now filled. This obſervation does not apply particularly to Howard, but generally to the greateſt and beſt characters, whoſe effigies, mingled in thoſe *tills* with ſuch a variety, remind us of the cemetary in which all diſtinctions of rank, genius, &c. are levelled.

* This ſeems to be a coin intended for circulation among the *illuminated*.

† Whether the abſurdity of preſenting to the public, in this age, a medalic buſt in *a large wig* has ſtruck the inhabitants of Cheſter, and ſome other towns in that county, it is impoſſible to ſay; but it is certain, that this coin is leſs current in thoſe parts than the other provincials. Indeed I have had ſeveral of them refuſed by the ſhopkeepers at the former place, who have ſaid, "Sir, we never take a *wig* halfpenny."

‡ The abſurdity of introducing this kind of tegument upon a medal is to the full as conſpicuous as that of the *bob wig* which I have before noted. The ancients never ornamented the heads of their heroes with any thing but a crown of laurel, and certainly in this caſe *that* might very properly have been adopted.

§ It is to be lamented that this is *almoſt* the only veſtige of that elegant and venerable piece of art and antiquity, which within theſe few years has been entirely demoliſhed. I believe the new gaol is built upon part of the ground where it once ſtood.

head

head of a Druid; and reverse, the same as the Anglesea penny, but not so well executed.

31. An abstruse masonic effusion, with a triangle composed of wisdom, strength, and beauty, on the reverse.

32. Lace Manufactory halfpenny.

33. Ditto of the cheapest hat-maker in the world.

34. Another Freemason's coin: the hieroglyphics on the front and reverse of which are so far above my comprehension that I shall not venture a description of them.

35. Shrewsbury halfpenny: arms of the town on the front: reverse, a wool-pack.

36. Birmingham Coining Copper Company: obverse, a female figure holding the *fasces*: reverse, a stork upon a cornucopia.

37. Liverpool Metal and Copper Company: the same figure on the obverse: reverse, a ship.

38. The halfpenny of *a grocer* at Manchester.

39. Portsea ditto: arms on the one side: ship on the other.

40. The Baker's halfpenny: wheat-sheaf on the front: inscription on the reverse, "To lessen the slavery of Sunday baking, and provide for the public wants, an act was passed *anno Domini* 1794."

41. Whale Fishery halfpenny: head of Neptune, with a trident upon the front: reverse, the method of striking a whale.

42. Manchester ditto: obverse, a figure carrying a wool-pack: reverse, arms: motto, "Success to Navigation."

43. Edinburgh halfpenny: City arms on the front: reverse, a well-executed figure of St. Andrew: motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

44. The Brunswick halfpenny: a laurel'd head on the front: reverse, Britannia.

45. The Mail-coach ditto: inscribed as a tribute of gratitude to I. Palmer, for the benefit derived from his mail-coaches.

46. Chichester halfpenny; obverse, portrait of Queen Elizabeth, front face: reverse, a view of the Cross; a monument as remarkable for its elegance as its antiquity, 1792.

47. London and Middlesex halfpenny: bust of Shakspeare on the front: reverse, Britannia, with a cornucopia, 1792.

48. Patent Boot halfpenny: obverse, the King's arms: reverse, a boot supported by a *pair of shoes!*

49. A halfpenny current *every where*: obverse, a dove, olive branch, and cornucopia: reverse, a sitting figure of Hope: motto, "Peace and plenty."

59. Warwickshire halfpenny: head of Shakspeare: reverse, Plenty, with a cornucopia ship under sail in the back ground.

60. Surry Post-office halfpenny: front, arms: reverse, cypher P. D. and Crown: motto, "The Commerce of Britain," and "Success to the Plough and Fleece."

61. Bull-street, Birmingham halfpenny: front, a bee-hive: reverse, an inscription to serve as a shop-bill.

62. Liverpool ditto: obverse, the bust of George Washington: reverse, a ship sailing.

63. Sudbury ditto: the arms of the borough on the front: reverse, a ship under sail, 1793: inscription, "*Pro bono publico*:" motto, "May the trade of Sudbury flourish!"

64. Coal-brook Dale halfpenny: on the front, a view of that stupendous piece of architecture, considering the materials, the iron bridge; a trough sailing under it: inscription, "Erected anno 1779; span 100 feet:" reverse, a view of the inclined plane at Katley *.

65. Tallow chandler's halfpenny: obverse, the King's arms: reverse, a *mould for candles!*

66. Glasgow ditto: on the front, Neptune reclining upon an urn: reverse, "May Glasgow flourish!"

67. A Birmingham token, which advertises cheap cloaths, shoes, &c. on the one side: on the other, a *well-dressed man* displays a flag, and supports a shield; by the inscription upon which we learn that a *Panorama* is to be seen!

68. Another Birmingham coin: obverse, a naked boy: reverse, arms: motto, "*Industry has its sure reward.*"

[*To be continued.*]

* The making the full waggon of coals, &c. draw up the empty one by the means of an inclined plane and wheel, is not a very modern invention: I remember it in use at Coalbrook Dale 30 years ago. But the mechanical power of this instrument has always appeared to me capable of much greater extension, and of an application to many other useful purposes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Character was drawn up and published just after the death of the person it celebrates. It has been suspected to be the production of the last Earl of Orford; but this is only conjecture. It does not appear to have been known to Mr. Coxe; and therefore I send it to be printed, if you approve it, in your Magazine.

I am, Sir, &c.

G. H.

A CHARACTER OF THE LIFE AND ADMINISTRATION
OF THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF ORFORD.

———Dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo, supremaq; funera debet.

I THINK it is universally allowed, that nothing can add a greater weight to any affliction incidental to humanity, than to reflect that one has formerly been in a situation which seemed to promise an absolute impossibility of being ever subject to such an evil. The recollection of any past enjoyment is always an aggravation of the pain we endure at present. And as the constant vicissitude of human affairs leaves the most flourishing fortune in perpetual dread of its reverse, a reverse more dreadful from the more promising aspect of its present appearance! it is impossible to pronounce any man completely happy (however he may now be distinguished by success and honour) before the conclusion of his life, the final period of his existence here.

An unlucky cloud may overcast the very eve of age! Some fatal catastrophe may overtake a man in his last scene of life: We need not raise up the Pompeys and the Cæsars from the dead, nor disturb the ashes of men less ancient, but as well known as they, to evince this truth. The experienced author of that instructive satire, from whence I took the sentence which stands in the title of this paper, has supplied us with some memorable instances which preceded his time. We ourselves can remember many, and recollect more, which come nearer to our own days. I shall name, and only name, a Belizarius and a Bacon; I may add a Raleigh and a Buckingham: characters indeed extremely different, but all conspiring to confirm the truth of that assertion.

If that unfortunate Prince, whose protracted troubles and unprecedented death fill up the blackest page in English story, had ended his reign before the opening of that melancholy scene, succeeding generations might have called him blessed.

And if the life of a Princess, who inherited from him (let the reflection fall on any head but hers, whose sovereignty and whose sex should secure her from insult), had not been prolonged beyond her wars, she had left behind her an unblemished name; and the brightest reign, for the term of its duration, that had ever been recorded in British annals.

In short, one need but cast a cursory eye over the public and private revolutions of the world, to see the rapid mutability of fortune; how it is perpetually shifting the scene in every circumstance and degree of life.

To see the entire enjoyment of health overcome by sickness and infirmity; the most exalted understanding clouded with distraction, or lost in dotage; persons who have been sitting in the full blaze of honour, in an instant covered with indelible ignominy; some pleading their cause as criminals before that very Bench where they once sat as Judges; conquerors cast down into captivity, and princes hurled headlong from their thrones into prisons, or into exile!

In all these cases the misery that is suffered is made less tolerable, by an unavoidable comparison with the more pleasing circumstances which preceded it; so that a man can never be denominated truly happy till he has persevered in one constant tenor of action and success through the whole of life: but few are the characters that are chequered with no shade! Few are the lives that have preserved

ferved one colour from their commencement to their conclufion.

That great perfon who has now wound up his laft thread of life, who haft juft finifhed his courfe, and completed his race of glory, was one of thofe happy few, whofe fetting rays were, at leaft, as glorious as thofe of his firft appearance.

That favourite fon of nature and of fortune! endowed with every internal difpofition, and bleffed with every outward circumftance, which were capable of promoting his own happinefs, or the common good.

It is beyond the defign of thefe fhort reflections (which were not intended as a monument to his honour, but as a pleafing fpeculation to myfelf) to enter upon an accurate difcuffion of any part of that glorious life!

His public tranfactions will hereafter be recorded with aftonifhment, and read with rapture. And thofe who have had the happinefs of a nearer view into his retirement, will recollect with a melancholy pleafure the eafy entertainment of his moft private hours.

I fhall confine myfelf to that one general obfervation which firft led me into this train of thought: that taking in the whole of his exiftence here at one view, and confidering this point of time as the termination of it, he feems to have been as completely bleffed as humanity is capable of being on earth: that whatever lofs the public, or his own private friends may fuftain by the death of one fo valuable to both, yet every man who truly loved him may confole himfelf with this confideration, that how unfortunate foever his death may be to others, it muft be allowed to have been moft glorious to himfelf; glorious to an uncommon degree, to fee fuch a life preferve its tenor to the end: no variation of principle; no diminution of honour; not the leaft obfervable inequality of temper.

His life was of a piece! a confiftency and uniformity of conduct and fuccefs ran from one end of it to the other, as if Heaven had intended him for a pattern of fuccefsful refolution to a moft fluctuating and irrefolute age.

His great political principle was love of liberty. His firft ftruggle was for liberty, and he ftruggled with fuccefs. Nor did his patriotifm fink in his place, the common burying-place of modern patriots. He continued to maintain thofe very principles in the fervice of two fucceffive Kings, which he had begun to defend in oppofition to two defigning ftatefmen, to the eternal honour of his royal mafter's reign, and of his faithful Miniftry: it muft be owned, that the people of England have at no time enjoyed a fuller fcope of every liberty, even to the border of its bad extreme.

His fuccefs too was as invariable as his principles. He ftood for twenty years together (an inftance unparallelled in any hiftory) the moft formidable oppofition that was ever known. In fucceffive repeated fkirmifhes and engagements, he triumphed without infolence, and was at laft defeated without dejection. That which was confidered as his overthrow, was, in fact, the univerfal eftablifhment of his fame, and the entire confufion of his perfonal antagonifts. I will not rake up a dying fire, nor think of heightening that character by comparifon, which needs no foil to fhew it to advantage. The refult of a Committee appointed to infpect his conduct, the conftant attachment to his perfon after his recefs from public bufinefs, and the refpect which has been paid, even to his death-bed, are fuch amazing inftances of continued honour as no paft age has feen, and as the future will fcarce believe.

To crown all, that equanimity, that undifturbed compofure of mind, which eafed every public care, and fweetened every private joy, was in him uninterrupted to the laft. It was the beft medicine in his ficknefs, the powerful cordial that fupported him under the decay of nature; from hence he drew frefh refources of comfort in thofe trying hours, when every external affiftance fails. When he faw death before him, he feemed to meet it, as he was ufed to meet thofe who threatened to purfue him to it, with an artlefs fmile. That ferenity, that intrepidity of foul (which is the effect and ornament of integrity) was the conclufion of his prefent happinefs, and a pleafing prelude to futurity.

What more can be wifhed for by man, or beftowed by Heaven? What can thofe who fucceed him in his honours, or emulate his conduct, wifh more for themfelves, than that they may die the death of this great, this happy man, and that their latter end may be like his?

DROSSIANA.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CIII.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 172.]

DR. WARREN

WAS the ſon of a clergyman of ſmall fortune, who expended much of it in the education of himſelf and of his brother, and died ſomething in debt. The brothers, as ſoon as they began to ſucceed in the world, very nobly paid their father's debts, and erected a monument to his memory.

A Lady one day aſked Dr. Warren to which univerſity ſhe ſhould ſend her ſon? "Madam, I believe they drink an equal quantity of Port wine at each *," was his reply.

This acute practitioner made more money than any phyſician ever made in London, except Dr. Mead. He would, however, never tell what fees he made a day during the prevalence of the influenza. He uſed to ſay that Bath had never produced a phyſician of talents, except Dr. Moyſey; and that if a phyſician had common ſenſe when he firſt ſettled there, he ſoon loſt it all in looking out for bile, and giving into the medical cant of the place. When he honoured that city ſome years ago with his preſence, he was much perplexed by the phyſicians of the place, who wiſhed always to give him their theories of diſorders. "Pray, Gentlemen," replied he, archly, "let me preſcribe firſt, and then I will hear your theory if you pleaſe. It muſt be a ſtrange thing indeed, allowing me common ſenſe, and recollecting the habit I am in of ſeeing patients of different kinds, if in ten minutes time I cannot preſcribe as efficaciouſly in common caſes as if I took half an hour to do it in." When, alas! will Dr. Warren's loſs be repaired to the world? When will the art of medicine have again to boaſt ſo wiſe, ſo acute, and ſo benevolent a phyſician as himſelf? one who completely gained poſſeſſion of the minds, and cured the bodies of his patients.

DR. BLACKWELL

ſays, in his 'Court of Auguſtus,' "Time was, and not very long ago, when every Gentleman in Great Britain thought himſelf obliged to be *good for ſomething*, and believed that a knowledge and deportment becoming his rank was more neceſſary to diſtinguiſh him than liveries or tinſel equipage. Cards, dreſs, hunting, and trifling, did not then engroſs their time; expenſive diverſions did not drain their eſtates; nor did their bills of fare occupy their underſtanding."

"How inglorious," adds he, "does that man go to the grave, who has eaten and drank, carded and ſquandered away, all his income; who has centered all his wiſhes, and ſunk all his revenue, in his little ſelf; who has thrown away on ſickneſs, riot, and repentance, what might have purchaſed a life of health and vigour, a life of reputation and honour, heightened by conſcious worth and the hopes of a glorious memory! Would ye then, ye expenſive purſuers of pleaſure, taſte real joy? Try for once one generous, benevolent deed. If ſincerely done, ye will find it the higheſt enjoyment, the moſt conſtant, the moſt ſerene, the ſweeteſt ſeaſoning to every other delight."

DR. JOHNSON.

Mrs. Cotterell one day deſiring Dr. Johnſon to introduce her to a certain man of learning who had written a book, "Deareſt Madam," replied he, "do not deſire me to do it; the beſt part of an author is in general to be found in his book." This idea has given riſe to one of the moſt beautiful and appropriated ſimiles in the Engliſh language. "The tranſition from an author's book to his converſation is too often like the entrance into a large city after a diſtant proſpect. Remotely we ſee nothing but ſpires of

* "Why doth ſerious and ſolid learning decline now in the Univerſity, and few or none follow it?—Anſwer. Becauſe of coffee-houſes, where they ſpend all their time, and in entertainments in their ſtudies; alſo great drinking at taverns, ſpending their time in common chambers (whole afternoons); and thence to the coffee-houſe."—ANTHONY A WOOD.

temples

temples and turrets of palaces, and imagine it to be the residence of splendour, grandeur, and magnificence; but when we have passed the gates, we find it perplexed with narrow passages, disgraced with despicable cottages, embarrassed with obstructions, and clouded with smoke."—RAMBLER, NO. 14.

The learned Dr. Parr always declared to his friends, that he would one day or other write a Life of Dr. Johnson for scholars, "no author," adding he, "affording so ample a field for criticism as that great man." As even Dr. Johnson's enemies, no less than his friends, have now done writing his Life, it were to be wished that Dr. Parr (than whom no one knows better how to appreciate the merits, nor to shew the defects in his style) would gratify the public with Observations on his Life and Writings. His exquisite epitaph in St. Paul's might be the fond on which he might embroider the work.

This great man, to the last moment of his life, inculcated in his conversation that excellent scheme of morality which he had laid down in his writings. The day before he died he was visited by the ingenious and excellent Dr. Burney *. After having taken an affectionate leave of his old friend, he said, taking his hands between his, "My good friend, do *all the good you can*;" words expressive of the whole tenor of his own exemplary life.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

In spite of envy and calumny, the talents and merit of this great and good Prelate have now found their just degree of appreciation. He was distinguished as a preacher, as a statesman, and as a man of business. His charities were great and wisely distributed; and he died, nearly as D'Alembert says an unmarried Bishop should do, without debts and without wealth. His manner of preaching was particularly impressive; it had the air of the familiar yet dignified conversation of a man of piety and of sense with a friend whom he wished to convince that he had acted wrong, and to put in a way to do better in future. It was earnest, yet unaffected. In this he has been imitated with great success by a Chaplain of his, who has since become a Bishop, and who has written with great elegance the Life of his patron and of his model. Archbishop Secker's knowledge was very extensive and accurate; and he furnished the present Dean of Gloucester with some Remarks on his 'Direction for Travellers,' which, it is to be hoped, will be printed in the new edition of that useful work. His 'Lectures on the Church Catechism' will remain as long as the language in which they are written: the pure doctrines they teach, and the excellent morality they inculcate, still continue to distinguish this happy country.

SIR JAMES PORTER.

The defect of English politics has appeared in nothing more conspicuous than in the little attention we have ever paid to the appointment of foreign Ministers, who are but too often sent out of the country without knowledge, without morals, and without manners. This made Madame de Mercilly, the wife of Lord Bolingbroke, say on the subject, "You English, I believe, know every thing by inspiration." From this imputation the late Sir James Porter must be exempted; of whom the great King of Prussia, no incompetent judge, said to Sir Andrew Mitchell, "*Vous avez un Ministre à la Porte Ottomane qui y fait la pluie & le beau temps*"—You have a Minister at the Porte who can do any thing there.—Cardinal D'Ossat's Letters were a very favourite book with Sir James Porter; he thought them the models of diplomatic correspondence and communication. His own book on the Turks will ever be highly esteemed. The political efforts of Sir James were well seconded at the Court of Brussels by his excellent and well-informed Secretary, the present Mr. Planta, of the British Museum, whose talents seem now employed according to their proper destination, in commemorating the interesting history of the ancient Helvetic Confederation.

DR. PRIESTLEY.

This acute man has written so much, that, not long before he set out for America, being asked if he could tell the names of all his writings, assured the enquirer that he could not, but that the

* "You are my model, Sir," said he to Dr. Burney, soon after he published his 'Tour to the Hebrides.'—"I had that clever dog Burney's 'Musical Tour' in my eye," said he to many of his friends on the same occasion.

first thing he ever wrote was an 'Essay upon Grammar.' One of the late great Mathematicians of Cambridge said, that the Doctor wrote one of his philosophical works much faster than he could correct it. Love of gain seems by no means to have stimulated his literary efforts. He seldom made any terms with his booksellers, nor exacted any specific sum for his labours, being contented with what his publisher thought fit to give him; and having to do with *an honest and liberal bookseller* * (oh, *mirum!*), he did well, and saved himself much trouble.

However virulently an Irish Prelate thought fit to give him the appellation of Antichrist, yet Dr. Priestley's friends know well that he would go readily to the stake in defence of Christianity. His rough and acrimonious attacks upon the Established Church are unworthy a man of his knowledge and understanding. He must know very well, that in all polished countries in the world (except China) there has ever been an Established Religion; and, if they were just and wise, they allowed toleration to all others whose tenets were harmless, and did not intrench upon the Established Government and Religion †. Of Sir William Watson, junior's ingenious 'Essay upon Time' Dr. Priestley said, it was the best piece of modern metaphysics he had seen; and of Dr. Hartley's celebrated 'Observations upon Man' he always declared, that he learned more from it than from any book he ever read, except his bible.

ALDERMAN DR. SMITH.

This extensive and singular practitioner was a man of great sagacity. He pushed powerful medicines to a very great height in certain cases, and often succeeded. He had once thought fit to advise, in a very desperate case, a medicine of such power that he was afraid to sign the prescription himself, but told the patient that he would dictate it to him if he would write it down. This the patient did, took the medicine, and was cured. Chalybeate wine was a favourite medicine with him in many cases, and he gave it in very large doses ‡. To facilitate his practice, he had copper-plate prescriptions for general and usual complaints printed, and on seeing the patients he added the doses with his pen. The singularity of his manners, and the apparent openness of his mind, endeared his patients very much to him, however irregular he was in his attendance upon them, and however inattentive to the long stories of their complaints. In early life he published a Text book of his Lectures, and some very elegant *formulæ* of prescriptions.

He had been once long plagued with an hypochondriacal patient; at last he said to him, "I have now only one thing more to propose to you: become a foot-soldier as soon as you can; for in your present situation as a Gentleman, you eat and drink too much, and work too little."

R. WATSON, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

Soon after this ingenious and acute Prelate was made Chemical Professor in the University of Cambridge, he read Lectures in Chemistry; a science of which he had been totally ignorant: and on his friends professing their wonder at it, he laughingly said, "that the only way to learn any science was to begin by teaching it." Of the truth of this position, as far as it related to his own versatile and prompt mind, his 'Introductory Lecture,' now printed, is a most striking illustration.

The public, however, and mankind have higher obligations to him for his observations on the wisdom of the Deity in appointing different conditions in human life; and for the proofs that he has given of the advantages arising to the poor (at least in this free, liberal, and humane country) from the inequality of ranks and of wealth in it. They are detailed, in his usual perspicuous manner, in a sermon, thus entitled, 'The Wisdom and Goodness of God in having made both Rich and Poor.'

SAURIN.

When the news of the great victory of Ramillies, gained over the army of Louis XIV. by the armies of the Allies, was brought to the Protestant Church at the Hague, where the celebrated French refugee preacher, M. Saurin, was in the pulpit, he immediately fell on his knees,

* Mr. Johnson, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

† Has it ever been observed, that private individuals have composed, in any State, a religion more wise, more moral, or more pious, than that which the Government had established?

‡ Quos ratio destituit, temeritas adjuvat.—CELSUS.

and

and made a ſolemn prayer, in which he gave God thanks for the victory, and at the ſame time intreated him, that the calamities of his ancient and perſecuting Sovereign might ſoften his heart, and render it more open to the virtues of clemency and moderation. The effect on the audience was wonderful *.

Saurin's two ſermons '*ſur le Renvoi de la Converſion*'—on the Delay of Repentance—are perhaps two of the moſt eloquent and forcible compoſitions in any language.

This great Preacher eminently excelled in the extempore prayer he made before his ſermon. In one of his diſcourſes the character of Peter Bayle is finely depicted.

MASILLON, BISHOP OF CLERMONT.

The manner of preaching of this excellent Prelate was ſo extremely earneſt and impreſſive, that the firſt time that Baron, the celebrated French actor, went with ſome of his comrades to hear him, he exclaimed, "My friends, this is indeed an orator, we are only actors."

MADAME DACIER.

When Madame Dacier, then Mademoiſelle Leſeare, was married to her learned huſband M. Dacier, the Duke of Orleans ſaid, in conſideration of the ſmallneſs of their fortunes, "Hunger has married Thirſt." Another wag ſaid, "Greek is married to Latin." Some one addreſſed this diſtich to her:

Docto nupta viro, docto prognata parenti,
Non minor Anna viro, non minor Anna patre.

ABBE DE ST. PIERRE

uſed to ſay, that the only thing a Prime Miniſter ſhould do for his family, was to ſay, "If I have done the State or my Sovereign any ſervice, it is the duty of my King to mark his obligation to me for it by taking care of my family."

He uſed to ſay, "Whatever pleaſure I may receive from hearing Princes praiſed in their Courts and in books, I am never perfectly ſatisfied with them till I hear their praiſes repeated in the different villages of their dominions."

PRESIDENT MONTESQUIEU

ſays of ſolitary vices, that they muſt of courſe be more pernicious and leſs liberal than thoſe of ſociety; "for," adds he, "to the ſeductions of indulgence they add the crime of ſelfiſhneſs."

A perſon was once attacking the character of Fontenelle in company; and ſaid, amongſt other things, that he poſſeſſed no real regard for any one perſon in the world: "He will not," ſaid he, "be leſs agreeable in ſociety."

JUXON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

was preſented with the elbow chair in which the bleſſed martyr Charles the Firſt ſate at the mock Court of Juſtice, in Weſtminſter Hall, on his trial. It is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of one of his deſcendants in Warwickſhire

Lord Faulkland ſaid of Dr. Juxon, that he was the only clergyman he had known whom a pair of lawn ſleeves did not ſpoil. Had he had the happineſs to have known his preſent ſucceſſor in one of the ſees which this excellent Prelate poſſeſſed previous to his archbiſhopric, he would not have confined his panegyric to *him*.

JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD, ESQ. F. R. S.

We think highly of the chemical inventions of this age; yet that excellent philoſopher, the honour of his country and of humanity, uſed to ſay of the celebrated Portland Vaſe, "that it implied a ſcience of chemiſtry of which we have not yet the elements."

DR. HENRY MORE.

This Platonic Divine ſays, in one of his Letters, "Believe it, my friend, there is no one more civil, no one more humane, no one more gentle and governable †, than a real Chriſtian."

* We have ſeen in our times as happy an effect of inſtantaneous effuſion from the pulpit. Admiral Lord Duncan, ſoon after his memorable victory over the Dutch fleet, attended divine ſervice at Fulham, at the chapel of the poliſhed and pious Prelate who at preſent ſo deſervedly fills the important ſee of London. His Lordſhip preached, and in the midſt of his diſcourſe, with great force of pathos, apoſtrophized the modeſt and intrepid Deliverer of his Country from a race of foes, the moſt dangerous and the moſt ferocious that ever deſolated the world; the foes of God, and the ſcourges of mankind.

† Prince Eugene uſed to ſay, that a man made a better ſoldier in proportion as he was a better Chriſtian.

PALLADIO.

Mr. Stewart, in that pretty book of his entitled 'Candid Obſervations on the Buildings and Improvements of London,' ſays, "That when the Committee for building the Manſion Houſe of London met for the firſt time, Lord Burlington, zealous for the improvement of the arts, ſent them an original deſign of Palladio for the palace of the Lord Mayor. Great debates enſued, at firſt, whether Palladio was a freeman of London, or not? at laſt it appeared, and ſettled the diſpute once for all, that Palladio was a Papiſt."

FREDERIC HOFFMAN.

"The names of diſeaſes," ſays this great Phyſician, "kill more patients than the diſeaſes themſelves."

The preſent yellow fever of the Weſt Indies was at firſt called contagious; it is now known not to be ſo. The miſtake has hitherto perhaps prevented the invention of an adequate remedy to its ravages.

The College of Phyſicians, in their reform of the Pharmacopeia Londinenſis, have wiſely changed the names of thoſe medicines, which without any reaſon indicated a power over certain diſeaſes which they did not poſſeſs.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF IRON.

BY MR. SMITH.

HAVING ſhewn in the foregoing papers, that calcareous and argillaceous earth, and vegetable ſoils, ſulphur and phoſphorus, are all obtainable from air; and that animal and vegetable life are the great powers by which nature forms theſe ſubſtances, I ſhall now obſerve that decompoſition, or the different modes of decompoſition, has a great effect in the formation of the immenſe varieties of matter; and it is by the different decompoſition of air and water, that animal and vegetable life form all terreſtial ſubſtances whatever.

Iron is too well known to need a deſcription: it is the moſt common and the moſt eaſily decompoſed of all the metals: it exiſts in almoſt all ſubſtances, at leaſt it may be obtained from them by certain chemical proceſſes: hence, the firſt queſtion that preſents itſelf is, Whether is this Iron ſo found the production of life, like clay, or is it formed during the decompoſition of theſe ſubſtances? I am inclined to adopt the latter, from the following Experiment, and namely, that the Iron, which is found in theſe chemical proceſſes, is formed during the decompoſition of animal and vegetable ſubſtances, in the ſame manner as ſulphur, &c.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

One pound of white clay, mixed with an equal quantity of ſilicious earth, and kneaded with water, when heated red hot, was reduced by the evaporation of the water to nearly one half of its former weight: one quarter of a pound of this earth being put into a ſmall veſſel, and reduced to a proper degree of moiſture, I ſowed in it ſix creſs ſeeds, five of which came up: in about two months time they were grown ſo large as to weigh, when newly gathered, four ounces and a half: I then reduced theſe plants to aſhes, and they yielded ſeven grains of a white-coloured aſh: I diſſolved them in rain water; and, when all the earthy parts of the aſhes were ſubſided, I poured off the clear liquor On dipping two ſmall ſlips of paper ſtained with the juice of the red radiſh into it, they were changed to a green colour: twenty-four drops of the marine acid being added, a ſlow effervefcence took place: after this, a ſmall portion of Pruſſiated alkali being added, a quantity of Pruſſian blue was produced: I afterwards added ſome cauſtic alkali, and a large precipitation of lime took place. The earth was heated red hot and weighed, as at firſt, and had not loſt any thing of its weight.

This Experiment not being ſatisfactory, as the plants might be ſuppoſed poſſibly to extract the iron from the earth in which they grew, I made the following Experiment, which would be, as I thought, free from this objection:

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

I took one quarter of an ounce of horſe hair baked, ſuch as is uſed in ſtuffing chairs;

chairs; and after having kept it in a heat of 105 degrees for twelve hours, by means of a ſpirit lamp, I weighed out ſixty grains of it. My reaſon for chuſing this ſubſtance was, that the root of any plant which I planted into it might be diſengaged, without the danger of being broken, that would have attended the uſe of cotton, flannel, or linen rags. Having put this hair into a flat veſſel, I covered it with ſixty grains of muſtard ſeed, and placed it in a *hot-houſe:* in eight days the plants had run up to a great height, by reaſon of the heat and want of freſh air. I then took out the plants, with the hair adhering to them; and after having carefully diſengaged the roots, one by one, from the hair, I replaced the hair in the air, and applied the ſame degree of heat, and upon weighing it I found it had neither loſt nor gained. On weighing the plants I found that they weighed two ounces and a quarter; the quantity of rain water that they had been ſupplied with was four ounces and a half: I took one ounce of theſe plants, and reduced them to aſhes as in Experiment the Firſt: to ſix grains of the aſhes I added one quarter of an ounce of diſtilled water: after the ſediment had ſubſided, I poured off the clear water, as in Experiment the Firſt. This water turned the blue extract of violets to a green. To this water I added twenty drops of the marine acid, which produced an effervescence as in the foregoing Experiment. I divided this liquid into two equal parts; into the one I poured a ſolution of the Pruſſiated alkali, and a copious precipitation of Pruſſian blue took place: into part of the other I put a few drops of ſtrong extract of galls, and a ſlight blackneſs enſued. The remaining part of the liquid produced, when ſaturated with cauſtic alkali, a copious precipitation of lime, in the form of white flakes, but ſtill a reſidue was left. That I might be informed what this reſidue was, I prepared a larger quantity of the plants, and treated them in the ſame manner; and having collected them as free as poſſible from all other ſubſtances, upon a proper inveſtigation of the reſidue, I found it to be moſtly ſilicious earth*.

From the foregoing Experiments we ſee that vegetable life has a power of producing ſilicious earth and *Iron!* Whether is this Iron exiſtent in the plants before calcination, or was it formed during the proceſs? To aſcertain this, I made the following Experiment:

EXPERIMENT THE THIRD.

I took half an ounce of the freſh muſtard plants, and poured half an ounce of the nitrous acid upon them; but after ſtanding ſome time, it took up neither iron, argillaceous earth, nor lime. Upon a ſmall quantity of the ſame plants I poured nitrous acid, and applied heat, but with the ſame negative effect.

EXPERIMENT THE FOURTH.

I next treated one quarter of an ounce of theſe plants with the marine acid, but could procure no *Iron.*

From theſe Experiments we are led to conclude that Iron is formed during the decompoſition of the vegetable ſubſtances, and that this decompoſition muſt be by means of fire, as we ſee that no Iron was produced when the plants were decompoſed by means of acid. I do not mean to ſay that fire is the only means by which a plant can be decompoſed, to obtain Iron: on the contrary, I am convinced that there is a proceſs every day going on in nature, which decompoſes vegetable matter ſo as to form chalybeate waters. From theſe Experiments it is very eaſy to conceive how large quantities of Iron and chalybeate ſprings are found on this globe. This likewiſe accounts for their more generally being found in coal countries, and by the decompoſition of the wood which goes to the formation of coal. Countries in which there are large quantities of decaying vegetables are in general furniſhed with chalybeate ſprings and *Iron.*

For if their origin be carefully examined, they will be generally found in countries where there is large beds of decayed vegetable matter; a fact which, I believe, is generally known.

E. S. J.

* Conſiderable maſſes of ſilicious earth are found in the cavities of the bamboo cane, and are called by the natives Tabaſhar, and is uſed in medicine.

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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of the Author of a Vindication of the Rights of Woman. By William Godwin. 12mo. Johnson. 3s. 6d. 1798.

IT was obſerved by Mr. Hume, almoſt half a century ago, that there was then "lately ſprung up amongſt us a ſet of men who endeavour to diſtinguiſh themſelves by ridiculing every thing that has hitherto appeared ſacred and venerable in the eyes of mankind. Reaſon, ſociety, honour, friendſhip, marriage, are the perpetual ſubjects of their inſipid raillery." If the complaint could have been then made with juſtice, the times have ſince not improved: to the topicks enumerated by Mr. Hume may be now added the ſacred duties of religion, the ſanctions of a future ſtate, and the obligations which bind ſociety together.

The Lady whoſe memoirs are now before us appears to have poſſeſſed good abilities, and originally a good diſpoſition; but, with an overweening conceit of herſelf, much obſtinacy and ſelf-will, and a diſpoſition to run counter to eſtabliſhed practices and opinions. Her conduct in the early part of her life was blameleſs, if not exemplary; but the latter part of it blemiſhed with actions, which muſt conſign her name to poſterity (in ſpite of all palliatives) as one whoſe example, if followed, would be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences to ſociety; a female who could brave the opinion of the world in the moſt delicate point; a philoſophical wanton, breaking down the bars intended to reſtrain licentiouſneſs; and a mother, deſerting a helpleſs offſpring, diſgracefully brought into the world by herſelf, by an intended act of ſuicide.

According to Mr. Godwin's account, ſhe was born the 27th of April 1759, and was treated in her infancy with great and unmerited harſhneſs and ſeverity by her parents, who appear to have been ill qualified for the buſineſs of educating their children. In one of her works, when Mrs. Godwin ſpeaks of the petty cares which obſcured the morning of her heroine's life; continual reſtraint in the moſt trivial matter; unconditional ſubmiſſion to orders which, as a mere child, ſhe ſoon diſcovered to be unreaſonable, becauſe inconſiſtent and contradictory; and the being often obliged to ſit in the preſence of her parents three or four hours together, without daring to utter a word; ſhe is to be conſidered as copying the outline of the firſt period of her exiſtence.

Her father was perpetually removing his place of reſidence, and by degrees embarraſſed his circumſtances. About the year 1776 he reſided at Hoxton, and his daughter became acquainted with a female friend, named Frances Blood, who then lived at Newington Butts. Partly by example, and partly through emulation, our authoreſs was led to cultivate her talents. "She had hitherto," ſays Mr. Godwin, "paid but a ſuperficial attention to literature: ſhe had read to gratify the ardour of an inextinguiſhable thirſt of knowledge, but ſhe had not thought of writing as an art. Her ambition to excel was now awakened, and ſhe applied herſelf with paſſion and earneſtneſs." Soon after this period ſhe began to be diſſatisfied with her ſituation at home, and determined to quit it. She accordingly, in 1778, became the companion of a Mrs. Dawſon at Bath, with whom ſhe lived two years, and only left her from being ſummoned by the melancholy circumſtances of her mother's rapidly

pidly declining health. We extract the following passage with great satisfaction:

"The illness of Mrs. Wollstonecraft was lingering but hopeless. Mary (such is the manner in which she is invariably mentioned in this work) was assiduous in her attendance upon her mother. At first every attention was received with acknowledgments and gratitude; but as the attentions grew habitual, and the health of the mother more and more wretched, they were rather exacted than received. Nothing could be taken by the unfortunate patient but from the hands of Mary; rest was denied night or day, and by the time nature was exhausted in the parent, the daughter was qualified to assume her place, and become in turn herself a patient. The last words her mother ever uttered were, 'A little patience, and all will be over!' and these words are repeatedly referred to by Mary in the course of her writings."

She now bade a final adieu to her father's roof, and went to live with her friend Fanny, and afterwards attended her sister in a dangerous state for several months. She then, assisted by her friend and two sisters, opened a school at Islington, but afterwards removed it to Newington Green. She here became acquainted with Dr. Price, and "sometimes attended his sermons, but not with a superstitious adherence to his doctrines. The fact is (adds our author), that as far down as the year 1787 she regularly frequented public worship, for the most part according to the forms of the Church of England. After that period her attendance became less constant, and in no long time was wholly discontinued. I believe it may be admitted as a maxim, that no person of a well furnished mind, that has shaken off the implicit subjection of youth, and is not the zealous partizan of a sect, can bring himself to conform to the public and regular routine of sermons and prayers." We shall only remark on this passage, that at the time above ascertained, commenced those eccentricities in Mrs. Godwin's conduct, which stained the latter part of her life with ignominy. A female, unrestrained by the obligations of religion, is soon ripe for licentious indecorums.

The plan of life adopted by our authoress did not last long. The health of her friend and partner declined, and she was advised to go to Lisbon in the hope of a recovery. As she grew worse, Mrs. Godwin's regard and anxiety for her increased: she was impressed with the idea that her friend would die in this distant country, and shocked with the recollection of her separation from the circle of her friends, determined to pass over to Lisbon to attend her. She had not money to defray the expences of the journey, but was supplied by a friend, and in a short time after her arrival at Lisbon, had the melancholy consolation of attending to the grave, in December 1785, the companion of her youth, whose memory she appears to have cherished with unabated fondness. We are glad of an opportunity of bestowing unqualified praise on this instance of her affectionate attention.

The school in her absence had suffered considerably, and she soon judged it proper to relinquish it entirely. The father and mother of her deceased friend wished to transport themselves to Ireland, and Mrs. Godwin undertook to supply them with the means. She accordingly wrote her 'Thoughts on the Education of Daughters,' which she sold for ten guineas. With this sum she was enabled to effect the purpose for which it was procured. There does not appear to have been much harmony amongst the sisters whilst the school lasted.

She then, as a temporary situation, accepted the office of Governess to the daughters of Lord Viscount Kingsborough, eldest son to the Earl of Kingston, in the kingdom of Ireland, and wonders are told of the salutary effects of her system of education; but when we reflect on what Mr. Godwin is silent about, the misconduct of one of her pupils, who has lately brought disgrace on herself, death on her paramour, risk to the life of her brother and father, and misery to all her relatives; when we consider also Mrs. Godwin's own subsequent conduct; we hesitate in giving implicit credit to the eulogium. We fear the pupil was too much influenced by deference to the example of the Governess.

The family of Lord Kingsborough, in the summer of 1787, came to Bristol, where Mrs. Godwin composed a little book, which bears the title of 'Mary, a Fiction;' a story, of which a considerable part consists, with certain modifications, of the incidents of her own friendship with Fanny. At Bristol, her connection as Governess in the Kingsborough family ceased.

She then devoted her attention entirely to literary subjects, and resided in George-street, on the Surry side of Blackfriars-bridge.

bridge. Soon after ſhe produced a little work, entitled 'Original Stories from Real Life, intended for the Uſe of Children." At the commencement of her literary career, ſhe is ſaid to have conceived a vehement averſion to the being regarded by her ordinary acquaintance in the character of an author, and to have employed ſome precautions to prevent its occurrence. She now produced ſeveral tranſlations from the French, and took a conſiderable ſhare in the Analytical Review, inſtituted about the middle of 1788. She alſo intereſted herſelf in behalf of the individuals of her family.

"At this period (Mr. Godwin obſerves) the French Revolution, while it gave a fundamental ſhock to the human intellect through every region of the globe, did not fail to produce a conſpicuous effect on the progreſs of Mary's reflections. The prejudices of her early years ſuffered a vehement concuſſion. Her reſpect for eſtabliſhments was undermined. At this period occurred a miſunderſtanding upon public grounds with one of her early friends, whoſe attachment to muſty creeds and exploded abſurdities had been increaſed by the operation of thoſe very circumſtances by which her mind had been rapidly advanced in the race of independence." At the latter end of 1790 ſhe wrote her anſwer to Mr. Burke's celebrated book, and ſoon after compoſed 'The Vindication of the Rights of Woman.'

Having quieted any alarms which might be excited by an attendance on public worſhip, ſhe proceeded in her anti-religious plan of independence on ſyſtems with great rapidity. She had until this time we are to preſume, as Mr. Godwin ſays nothing to the contrary, not erred in the article of chaſtity; but at the age of more than 30 years, ſhe diveſted herſelf of that old faſhioned prejudice, and fell in love with Mr. Fuſeli the painter. "She conceived," ſays her huſband, "a perſonal and ardent affection for him. Mr. Fuſeli was a married man, and his wife the acquaintance of Mary. She readily perceived the reſtrictions which this circumſtance ſeemed to impoſe upon her; but ſhe made light of any difficulty that might ariſe out of them." This platonic regard ſoon diſſatisfied her. "It was in vain that ſhe enjoyed much pleaſure in his ſociety, and that ſhe enjoyed it frequently. Her ardent imagination was continually conjuring up pictures of the happineſs ſhe ſhould have found, if fortune had favoured their more intimate union. She felt herſelf formed for domeſtic affection, and all thoſe tender charities, which men of ſenſibility have conſtantly treated as the deareſt band of human ſociety. General converſation and ſociety could not ſatisfy her. She felt herſelf alone, as it were, in the great maſs of her ſpecies, and ſhe repined when ſhe reflected, that the beſt years of her life were ſpent in this comfortleſs ſolitude." She therefore went to France, apparently without any ſettled plan, and "four months after her arrival at Paris, in December 1792, deliberately entered (as Mr. Godwin expreſſes it) into that ſpecies of connection, for which her heart ſecretly panted, and which had the effect of diffuſing an immediate tranquillity and chearfulneſs over her manners." The perſon with whom ſhe formed this connection was Mr. Gilbert Imlay, a native of North America, and Mr. Godwin is minute enough, though ſomething incompatible with the former date, to mark the time of the conſummation of this intrigue to be the middle of April 1793.

But this tranquillity and chearfulneſs was not to laſt long. The illicit connection puniſhed itſelf: Imlay, who is deſcribed as a vulgar ſenſualiſt, after becoming the father of a child by her, grew, as might be expected, negligent and indifferent towards her. He left her in France with her child; and the lady, impatient at his abſence, followed him to England, and ſoon after took a journey to Norway, to ſettle ſome buſineſs for him.

In the early part of this volume (p. 38.) Mrs. Godwin is ſaid to have poſſeſſed "a firmneſs of mind, an unconquerable greatneſs of ſoul, by which, after a ſhort internal ſtruggle, ſhe was accuſtomed to riſe above difficulties and ſuffering." Whatever ſhe undertook ſhe perhaps in all inſtances accompliſhed, and to her lofty ſpirit ſcarcely any thing ſhe deſired appeared hard to perform. But the defection of Mr. Imlay was too much for her, and ſhe became ſubject to ſuch weakneſs, as the weakeſt of her ſex would have avoided.

"It was not long after her arrival in London, in the commencement of October, that ſhe attained the certainty ſhe ſought. Mr. Imlay procured her a lodging. But the neglect ſhe experienced from him after ſhe entered it, flaſhed conviction upon her, in ſpite of his aſſeverations. She made further enquiries, and at length was informed by a ſervant, of

of the real ſtate of the caſe. Under the immediate ſhock which the painful certainty gave her, her firſt impulſe was to repair to him at the ready-furniſhed houſe he had provided for his new miſtreſs. What was the particular nature of their conference I am unable to relate. It is ſufficient to ſay that the wretchedneſs of the night which ſucceeded this fatal diſcovery, impreſſed her with the feeling, that ſhe would ſooner ſuffer a thouſand deaths, than paſs another of equal miſery.

"The agony of her mind determined her; and that determination gave her a ſort of deſperate ſerenity. She reſolved to plunge herſelf in the Thames; and, not being ſatisfied with any ſpot nearer to London, ſhe took a boat, and rowed to Putney. Her firſt thought had led her to Batterſea-bridge, but ſhe found it too public. It was night when ſhe arrived at Putney, and by that time had begun to rain with great violence. The rain ſuggeſted to her the idea of walking up and down the bridge, till her clothes were thoroughly drenched and heavy with the wet, which ſhe did for half an hour without meeting a human being. She then leaped from the top of the bridge, but ſtill ſeemed to find a difficulty in ſinking, which ſhe endeavoured to counteract by preſſing her clothes cloſely round her. After ſome time ſhe became inſenſible; but ſhe always ſpoke of the pain ſhe underwent as ſuch, that, though ſhe could afterwards have determined upon almoſt any other ſpecies of voluntary death, it would have been impoſſible for her to reſolve upon encountering the ſame ſenſations again. I am doubtful, whether this is to be aſcribed to the mere nature of ſuffocation, or was not rather owing to the preternatural action of a deſperate ſpirit.

"After having been for a conſiderable time inſenſible, ſhe was recovered by the exertions of thoſe by whom the body was found. She had ſought, with cool and deliberate firmneſs, to put a period to her exiſtence, and yet ſhe lived to have every proſpect of a long poſſeſſion of enjoyment and happineſs. It is perhaps not an unfrequent caſe with ſuicides, that we find reaſon to ſuppoſe, if they had ſurvived their gloomy purpoſe, that they would, at a ſubſequent period, have been conſiderably happy. It ariſes indeed, in ſome meaſure, out of the very nature of a ſpirit of ſelf-deſtruction; which implies a degree of anguiſh, that the conſtitution of the human mind will not ſuffer to remain long undiminiſhed. This is a ſerious reflection. Probably no man would deſtroy himſelf from an impatience of preſent pain, if he felt a moral certainty that there were years of enjoyment ſtill in reſerve for him. It is perhaps a futile attempt to think of reaſoning with a man in that ſtate of mind which precedes ſuicide. Moral reaſoning is nothing but the awakening of certain feelings; and the feeling by which he is actuated, is too ſtrong to leave us much chance of impreſſing him with other feelings, that ſhould have force enough to counterbalance it. But, if the proſpect of future tranquillity and pleaſure cannot be expected to have much weight with a man under an immediate purpoſe of ſuicide, it is ſo much the more to be wiſhed, that men would impreſs their minds, in their ſober moments, with a conception, which, being rendered habitual, ſeems to promiſe to act as a ſucceſsful antidote in a paroxyſm of deſperation.

"The preſent ſituation of Mary of neceſſity produced ſome further intercourſe between her and Mr. Imlay. He ſent a phyſician to her; and Mrs. Chriſtie, at his deſire, prevailed on her to remove to her houſe in Finſbury-ſquare. In the mean time Mr. Imlay aſſured her that his preſent was merely a caſual, ſenſual connection; and, of courſe, foſtered in her mind the idea that it would be once more in her choice to live with him. With whatever intention the idea was ſuggeſted, it was certainly calculated to increaſe the agitation of her mind. In one reſpect however it produced an effect unlike that which might moſt obviouſly have been looked for. It rouſed within her the characteriſtic energy of mind, which ſhe ſeemed partially to have forgotten. She ſaw the neceſſity of bringing the affair to a point, and not ſuffering months and years to roll on in uncertainty and ſuſpence. This idea inſpired her with an extraordinary reſolution. The language ſhe employed was, in effect, as follows: 'If we are ever to live together again, it muſt be now. We meet now, or we part for ever. You ſay, you cannot abruptly break off the connection you have formed. It is unworthy of my courage and character to wait the uncertain iſſue of that connection. I am determined to come to a deciſion. I conſent then, for the preſent, to live with you,

you, and the woman to whom you have aſſociated yourſelf. I think it important that you ſhould learn habitually to feel for your child the affection of a father. But if you reject this propoſal, here we end. You are now free. We will correſpond no more. We will have no intercourſe of any kind. I will be to you as a perſon that is dead."

But Mr. Imlay was not to be reclaimed, and Mrs. Godwin, after many ineffectual efforts, gave up the purſuit, and ſeems to have reſumed ſomething like tranquillity. In January 1796 the acquaintance took place between her and Mr. Godwin; the progreſs and completion of which, as it is curious, we ſhall give in that Gentleman's own words:

"The temporary ſeparation attendant on my little journey, had its effect on the mind of both parties. It gave a ſpace for the maturing of inclination. I believe that, during this interval, each furniſhed to the other the principal topic of ſolitary and daily contemplation. Abſence beſtows a refined and aërial delicacy upon affection, which it with difficulty acquires in any other way. It ſeems to reſemble the communication of ſpirits, without the medium, or the impediment, of this earthly frame.

"When we met again, we met with new pleaſure, and, I may add, with a more deciſive preference for each other. It was however three weeks longer before the ſentiment, which trembled upon the tongue, burſt from the lips of either. There was, as I have already ſaid, no period of throes and reſolute explanation attendant on the tale. It was friendſhip melting into love. Previouſly to our mutual declaration, each felt half aſſured, yet each felt a certain trembling anxiety to have aſſurance complete.

"Mary reſted her head upon the ſhoulder of her lover, hoping to find a heart with which ſhe might ſafely treaſure her world of affection; fearing to commit a miſtake, yet, in ſpite of her melancholy experience, fraught with that generous confidence, which in a great ſoul is never extinguiſhed. I had never loved till now; or, at leaſt, had never nouriſhed a paſſion to the ſame growth, or met with an object ſo conſummately worthy.

"We did not marry. It is difficult to recommend any thing to indiſcriminate adoption, contrary to the eſtabliſhed rules and prejudices of mankind; but certainly nothing can be ſo ridiculous upon the face of it, or ſo contrary to the genuine march of ſentiment, as to require the overflowing of the ſoul to wait upon a ceremony, and that which, wherever delicacy and imagination exiſt, is of all things moſt ſacredly private, to blow a trumpet before it, and to record the moment when it has arrived at its climax.

"There were however other reaſons why we did not immediately marry. Mary felt an entire conviction of the propriety of her conduct. It would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that, with a heart withered by deſertion, ſhe was not right to give way to the emotions of kindneſs which our intimacy produced, and to ſeek for that ſupport in friendſhip and affection, which could alone give pleaſure to her heart, and peace to her meditations. It was only about ſix months ſince ſhe had reſolutely baniſhed every thought of Mr. Imlay; but it was at leaſt eighteen that he ought to have been baniſhed, and would have been baniſhed, had it not been for her ſcrupulous pertinacity in determining to leave no meaſure untried to regain him. Add to this, that the laws of etiquette ordinarily laid down in theſe caſes, are eſſentially abſurd, and that the ſentiments of the heart cannot ſubmit to be directed by the rule and the ſquare. But Mary had an extreme averſion to be made the topic of vulgar diſcuſſion; and, if there be any weakneſs in this, the dreadful trials through which ſhe had recently paſſed, may well plead in its excuſe. She felt that ſhe had been too much, and too rudely ſpoken of, in the former inſtance; and ſhe could not reſolve to do any thing that ſhould immediately revive that painful topic.

"For myſelf, it is certain that I had for many years regarded marriage with ſo well-grounded an apprehenſion, that, notwithſtanding the partiality for Mary that had taken poſſeſſion of my ſoul, I ſhould have felt it very difficult, at leaſt in the preſent ſtage of our intercourſe, to have reſolved on ſuch a meaſure. Thus, partly from ſimilar, and partly from different motives, we felt alike in this, as we did perhaps in every other circumſtance that related to our intercourſe.

"I have nothing further that I find it neceſſary to record, till the commencement of April 1797. We then judged it proper to declare our marriage, which had taken place a little before. The principal motive for complying with this ceremony, was the circumſtance of

Mary's

Mary's being in a ſtate of pregnancy. She was unwilling, and perhaps with reaſon, to incur that excluſion from the ſociety of many valuable and excellent individuals, which cuſtom awards in caſes of this ſort. I ſhould have felt an extreme repugnance to the having cauſed her ſuch an inconvenience. And, after the experiment of ſeven months of as intimate an intercourſe as our reſpective modes of living would admit, there was certainly leſs hazard to either, in the ſubjecting ourſelves to thoſe conſequences which the laws of England annex to the relations of huſband and wife. On the ſixth of April we entered into poſſeſſion of a houſe, which had been taken by us in concert."

Mr. Godwin then cenſures thoſe ladies who, attending to the opinion of the world, declined the acquaintance of his wife, when her conduct was not conſidered ſo correct as it ought to have been, and had become matter of notoriety. For the honour of the ſex, the extravagances of the new philoſophy have not yet taken root ſufficiently to obliterate all ſenſe of decorum. Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Inchbald will be acquitted in the court of propriety.

The courſe of the narrative now draws on to the laſt fatal ſcene of her life. On the 30th of Auguſt ſhe was taken in labour; and a very minute, and in ſome particulars a diſguſting, narrative is given of her illneſs, which, after ten days continuance, left her children without a mother. She died the 10th of September, and her huſband boaſts that during her whole illneſs not one word of a religious caſt fell from her lips. Rare philoſophy! On the 15th ſhe was interred in the church yard of St. Pancras.

Such was the cataſtrophe of a female philoſopher of the new order; ſuch the events of her life; and ſuch the apology for her conduct. It will be read with diſguſt by every female who has any pretenſions to delicacy; with deteſtation by every one attached to the intereſts of religion and morality; and with indignation by any one who might feel any regard for the unhappy woman, whoſe frailties ſhould have been buried in oblivion. Licentious as the times are, we truſt it will obtain no imitators of the heroine in this country. It may act, however, as a warning to thoſe who fancy themſelves at liberty to diſpenſe with the laws of propriety and decency, and who ſuppoſe the poſſeſſion of perverted talents will atone for deviations from rules long eſtabliſhed for the well-government of ſociety, and the happineſs of mankind.

The Old Engliſh Gentleman. A Poem, by Mr. Polwhele. Cadell and Davies. 8vo. 1797.

"THE idea," ſays Mr. Polwhele, "of a character now almoſt extinct in this iſland, gave riſe to the Poem now under our conſideration, in which the Author conceived the deſign of exhibiting the manners of the laſt century in a country gentleman of family, contra-diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of borough-mongers, merchants, and miners."

To this deſign Cornwall appeared peculiarly favourable. So great a revolution in the little moralities of life has lately taken place, that we are anxious to catch a few traits of the laſt age whilſt yet they remain viſible, and to preſerve them at leaſt as curioſities.

In delineating or illuſtrating the different characters in the family of Andarton, the Author profeſſes to have introduced a variety of little domeſtic occurrences and incidents of different ſorts; ſome of which may appear too trifling to deſerve a place in the Poem. "But it ſhould be conſidered (he adds) that many trivialities which, from our familiar acquaintance with them, ſeem too contemptible for notice, will wear a very different aſpect hereafter, whilſt they no longer exiſt in common life. If this Poem ſhould deſcend to poſterity, they will then excite attention as curious minutiæ; ſuch as the preſent generation, obſerving in the houſehold economy of their anceſtors, would regard with pleaſure, or ſuch as a lover of claſſical antiquity would contemplate with the keeneſt delight in the private lives of the Greeks or the Romans. Thoſe few glimpſes of the domeſtic manners of the ancients, which we perceive in the writings of Ariſtophanes, or Plautus, or Aulus Gellius, or Pliny, are ſo extremely pleaſing, that we eagerly wiſh for additional light: we regret the want of ſuch particularities as might afford us complete gratification on the ſubject."

The machinery employed by Mr. Polwhele, the ſuperſtitions of Cornwall, are even

even at this moment propitious. The guardian genii of the ancient houſes, introduced as the ſuperior ſpirits, and their miniſters the Feri (fairies or *piſkies*), ſtill float in the minds of the Corniſh.

In the execution of his plan, Mr. Polwhele introduces the characters of his country gentleman Sir Humfrey de Andarton, his ſecond wife Harriet, his daughter Prue by his firſt wife, Rachel his maiden ſiſter, and his domeſticks: his private life, his employments, his amuſements; and the preſent work concludes with the birth of a ſon in his advanced age. The third book is promiſed, which we ſhall be glad to ſee.

We ſhall extract, for our readers' entertainment, the following deſcription of the amuſements of Andarton Hall at Chriſtmas, New-year's-day, and Twelfth-day:

IN the gay circle of convivial cheer,
Blithe Chriſtmas came with chaplets never fear,
How beam'd delight, in every eye unblam'd,
When at that hallow'd eve, for carols fam'd,
The green wood, tow'ring o'er the heapy turves,
Firſt fum'd and crackled in elaſtic curves;
When brightly blaz'd the ſap-beſprinkled aſh,
And gliſtening holly danc'd with many a flaſh;
And, every vulgar fire deſign'd to mock,
Repos'd in ſombrous ſtate the * Chriſtmas ſtock.
Alas! uprooted in the tempeſt's roar,
And hewn in ſunder to its hollow core,
Andarton's oldeſt oak the flame attacks:
For ages yet it ſcap'd the foreſt axe!
Rais'd high amid the turf, the kindled ſprays,
It bids awhile defiance to the blaze;
And, though it redden deep, preſerves its claim
Twelve days and twelve long nights to feed the flame.
All on a ſettle, ſmooth'd by various bums,
Sat (in ſuch order as a faſt becomes)
The labourers mingled with the menial tribe,
Yet look'd as if replete with many a gibe;
While each with cake of ſaffron (currant ſown
And ſo enticing from its Chriſtmas crown)
Broke not, nor wiſh'd to break the tempting creſt
Ere the huge ſtock its due libation bleſs'd.
The rites now paid, their pipes they clear'd, to chime
The current carols of unletter'd rhyme;
Or told appropriate tales with gameſome glee;
How once an owlet †, from the Chriſtmas tree
(Such as perhaps now glow'd amid the blaze)
Flew with ſcorcht pinions to the wond'ring gaze;
Or how a cuckow † ſcar'd the circling throng,
As a new warmth reviv'd her April ſong.
With box and myrtle ſprig'd and leav'd with bay,
The windows were adorn'd to meet the day;
When as the many bells announc'd the dawn,
Soft ſymphonies came wafted o'er the lawn,
And honour'd by a peal, the pariſh feaſt
Perchance, by its peculiar rights increas'd
The general joy, and round the church town drew
Alike the thrifty train, the careleſs crew,
From day to day each appetite amus'd,
And o'er the farms its alehouſe mirth diffus'd,
Adapted the wild dance to various tunes
From crazy *crowds* ‡, or jews-harps, or baſſoons,
(When "kiſs her ſweet" the fidlers archly play'd,
And the quaint ſummons every ſwain obey'd)
And rous'd to emulation all the clowns,
Or at the tower, the green, or open downs;
If ſtill the intenſe § deſire of praiſe attach
Each rival pariſh to the ringing match;
Or (as a leſs impetuous ſpirit hails
A band of ſtriplings to the town of Kailes)
If ancient ardor in the athletic game
Bid Cornwall pant again for Grecia's fame,
And to the extenſive heath the hurders call
To deal, to bear away the mottoed ball ‖;
Till now, no more with ſtomachs to carouſe,
Some crown'd with hats, and ſome with ſilver cows ¶,
Some ſmarting from the bruiſe, the broken ſhin,
Others perhaps eſcaping in whole ſkin,
The revel with one general yawn they cloſe,
And ſeek their homes, impatient of repoſe.

* Called in the North of England the Yule Block.

† Theſe are actually facts; they both happened not many years ago on this peninſula.

‡ *Crowd*; a fiddle, a violin.

§ *Laudumque immenſa cupido.*

‖ The manner in which this game is played is pretty generally known; but hurling is almoſt extinct in Cornwall.

¶ Gold laced hats, ſilver cows, &c. propoſed as prizes to the wreſtlers, &c.

But the new year brought ever to the knight
Its "happy" hour *, with festal glory bright.
Then, ere faint sunbeams colour'd the night shade,
The laughing Fayes have oft their frolics play'd;
Then Oberon, pinching black and blue the wench
Who quits unrubb'd her oaken board or bench,
Rakes not her embers, and half sands her floor,
And leaves her idle broom behind the door,
Would drop, the tidy housewife to amuse,
Fresh from the mind a penny in her shoes:
(Perhaps in Rachel's shoe, worn bare but nice,
Some Cornish token of an odd device)
And full of strange vagaries, wanton Puck
Would hasten to Miss Prue, her breath to suck;
In icy numbness creep her members o'er,
In perspiration ooze at every pore;
Set on her hams the gasping maiden squat,
And leap from off the sacking, a ram cat!
'Twas on this day, the villagers in flocks
Caught fine effluvia from the roasted ox,
With stomachs haply not inclin'd to dwell
With perfect satisfaction of the smell;
Whilst, open to each voluntary guest,
The laurell'd hall to many a mouth address'd
Productions rich, with dextrous art dispos'd,
Among the rest, mince-pyes; how neatly ros'd!
Tow'ring o'er all, the imperial † dish appear'd
On the long groaning table as it rear'd
(Delicious to polite or vulgar gust)
In brown magnificence its walls of crust.
Within, what various cates promiscuous lurk!
Geese stuff'd with tongue, and turkeys cramm'd with pork,
And hares and hams, embracing and embrac'd,
High season'd to solicit every taste!
So proud, in each opinion to outvie
The mighty Trojan horse, aspir'd the pye,
And drew from all, or delicate or coarse,
Praise never boasted by the Trojan horse!
Hah! 'mid that monster skulk'd the foes of Troy,
The insidious Greeks in ambush to destroy;
Ere long descending from its wooden womb
To speed the vengeful torch from dome to dome,
But darkly-leagued, the citadel surprize
Ere yet the extensive flame involv'd the skies.
So may, perhaps, those cates in ambuscade
The unweeting stomach with like power invade,
To the parcht liver treach'rous fire impart,
And steal upon that citadel the heart!
A massy bowl, to deck the jovial day,
Flash'd from its ample round a sun-like ray,
But, from a deeper gilding wont to beam,
On its worn rim betray'd a silver gleam.
A long transmitted bowl that, high embost,
And with quaint figures astrologic crost,
More prominent the *Andarton* arms display'd,
To throw the inferior symbols into shade.
Full many a century it shone forth to grace
The festive spirit of the Andarton race,
As, to the sons of sacred union dear,
It welcom'd with lambs-wool the rising year.
But chief around his table, Twelfth day drew
The neighbours of the knight, a social few;
Cornubian cousins, all alert to pay
A heart-felt homage to his natal day.
Lo! for the last few years dispos'd to wear
On this peculiar day the gloom of care,
(As rose the morn) half serious, half in joke,
Sir Humphrey hail'd his coetaneous oak.
"Each year (the knight would cry), each year I see
"Thy stem that argues a more vigorous tree;
"Whilst I, my brother, am grown old and shrunk,
"Full soon to wither, a poor sapless trunk!"
But quick his open forehead from the eclipse
Emerg'd, as squeezing hands and smacking lips,
He smil'd on every neighbour from the heart,
Not with the hollowness of modish art;
And stoutly pull'd, familiar talk afloat,
His kinsman by the button of the coat;
And, tucking up his napkin 'neath his chin,
Bade his kind friends the genial rights begin;
And, ere too heavily the spirit griev'd,
With mild October all his woes reliev'd.
At such an hour, the Fayes would never fail
With juice nectareous to dilute his ale,
And, waving soft their rosy wings, controul
The sparkling effervescence of the bowl!
Nor sooner, at its chill and transient close,
Had evening ting'd a dreary waste of snows,
Than from the great plumb-cake, whose charms entice
Each melting mouth, was dealt the luscious slice;
As all the painted tapers in array
Flung round the jovial room a mimic day,

* The old wish, "a happy new year," is almost forgotten.
† The standing Christmas pye.

To

To wake to wonted sports the fancy wild,
Where e'en the grey beard re-assum'd the child.
Yes! all—the gay, the serious, prompt to share
The merry pastime, cried—avaunt to care!
All—while each slip a forfeit would incur,
(A slip that hardly left a lasting slur)
With the same ardor as when childhood dawns,
Survey'd the accumulating store of pawns;
And all enjoy'd, with eyes that rapture beam'd,
The frolic penance that each pawn redeem'd;
Perhaps, self doom'd to ply the gipsey's trade,
Or thro' the gridiron kiss the kitchen maid,
Or by a gentle metaphoric trick,
With cleaner lips salute the candlestick,
Or catch the elusive apple with a bound,
As with its taper it flew whizzing round,
Or with the mouth, half diving to the neck,
"The splendid shilling" in a meal-tub seek,
Or into wildness, as the spirits work,
Display a visage blacken'd o'er with cork.
Meantime the * geese dance gains upon the sight
In all the pride of mimic splendor bright;
As urchin bands display the pageant show,
In tinsel glitter, and in ribbons glow;
And pigmy kings with carnage stain their path,
Shake their cock plumes, and lift their swords of lath †;
And great St. George struts, valorous, o'er the plain,
Deck'd with the trophies ‡ of the dragon slain,
And in a speech, the stoutest heart to daunt,
Paints the dread conflict, at the monster's haunt;
And, thick where shiver'd lances strew the ground,
A champion falls, transfixt by many a wound.
But sudden, by necromantic trump
Awaken'd, sits erect upon his rump;
And little dames their favouring smiles bestow,
And "Father Christmas" bows his head of snow!
And now the knight, who only tun'd his tongue
On Twelfth-day, would prepare his piteous song;
Would chaunt his favourite ditty, Hosier's Ghost,
Deep in the maze of doleful music lost;
Or act, once more, Giles Collins, with a face
That shew variety of sad grimace,
While all the social groupe were proud to tell,
That his white handkerchief he manag'd well!
So pass'd, amid Andarton's silent bower,
Far from the world, the calm domestic hour.

The Town and Country Auctioneer's Guide: containing Abstracts of all the Acts of Parliament relating to the Management and Collection of the Auction Duties, with Notes; an accurate Map, describing the Limits of the Chief Office of Excise; with useful Tables, Cases, Notes, and General Remarks. By John Planner, Auctioneer. 4to. 1797. 87 Pages. 10s. 6d.

OF this Work the Title Page is itself so explanatory, that little more seems necessary to say, than that it appears well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. To gentlemen of the profession, we conceive, such a book must be of considerable utility. Among the articles of which no mention is made in the Title Page, we find Tables of Property and Effects subject to the respective Duties of Sixpence and Tenpence in the Pound; Table of Goods, &c. exempt from the Auction Duties; Forms of Notice, and other Documents necessary for passing the Accounts; Table of the Limits of the Chief Office of Excise, with an Account of the Origin and Progress of those Limits, which are the Cities of London and Westminster and the Bills of Mortality; some useful Tables of the Auction Duties, computed as charged at the Excise Office, viz. the old Duty, at

* *Geese* dance, *i. e. guise* or *disguise* dance; for so the Cornish pronounce guise. The *geese dancers* of Cornwall answer to the mummers of Devon, and the *morris dancers* of Oxfordshire, &c.

† As the verses repeated in the geese dance contain an allusion to the crusades, the following couplet was first written:

And pigmy kings, by Payhim sabres gor'd,
Shake the light plume, and glance the mimic sword.

‡ *Spoliis indutus opimis.*

7d. and 3d. additional, making 10d. in the pound; the new Duty, at 3d. ½ and 2d. ½ additional, making 6d. in the pound (these Tables are calculated for all the fractional parts of pounds); Tables for calculating the Duties on Wine at 20l. and 30l. per tun; Stamps; Holidays at the Excise Office, &c. &c.

The Work closes with a number of legal decisions and summary judgments in different disputed *cases* that have arisen from the complex nature of the Auction Laws. These are stated with a perspicuity that renders them clear in their merits, though not reported in the language of the Courts.

"The Auctioneers, in general (says Mr. P.) may, I believe, be considered as coming under that description of people known at the Excise Office by the appellation of *Fair Traders*; but I do not imagine I shall run the risk of giving any offence to the majority, by acknowledging that there are some few among them, as well as in every other profession, who make no scruple of taking advantages as often as opportunity offers: and there is no doubt that under the idea of checking the unfair trader, the Commissioners of Excise have made the orders and regulations which have occasioned so much trouble and inconvenience to the fair trader; but the misfortune is, that the very regulations which so much harass and perplex those who mean to act uprightly, open a door to those who mean to do wrong, to pass their accounts without the same trouble and difficulty; for, can it be supposed, that a trader of any description, who comes with an intent to pass a false account, will be very scrupulous about the means of supplying the place of a few necessary forms? I think I may venture to assert, that in ninety-nine instances out of an hundred, where Auctioneers have been obliged to petition the Board, the Commissioners themselves have not even presumed that there was any intention in the Petitioners of defrauding the Revenue; and I know it to be the same in many cases where fines and penalties have been inflicted.

"But as the Board of Excise have made such orders and regulations, it will be found that much trouble and loss of time will be saved by a perfect knowledge of, and a strict compliance with them. The trouble and inconvenience is trifling compared with the real losses which some even of the most regular of the profession have sustained by falling unwarily into the hands of those pests of society the common informers, who, upon laying informations before some of the country justices, obtain a summons for the Auctioneer, who is mulcted in the penalties before he has any knowledge of having subjected himself to them.

"It is a known fact, that there are various sets of people of that description, who live as long as they can upon one class of dealers; and when they have plucked them sufficiently to keep them on their guard against their extortion, they resort to another description of dealers, whom they pursue in the same manner till they are no longer worth following. After having long lived upon the pawnbrokers, glovers, perfumers, &c. &c. they have taken it into their heads that the Auctioneers are fair game; and having succeeded in several instances at their outset, seem elated with the hopes of bringing down at least two or three brace a week; for they are in general keen sportsmen, and having their *setters* as well as their *lurchers*, seldom miss their mark when they have once *found* their game.

"They, in general, have something like an attorney as their leader, who, having no reputation at stake, and consequently no prospect of getting employment in a respectable line, makes it his study, upon the appearance of any act of parliament where penalties are annexed, to pick out those clauses which are best adapted to the purpose, and then sets his agents to lie in wait for those who, through negligence or inattention, may expose themselves to their vulture-like talons."

Mr. P. here makes very severe remarks upon the conduct of some of the country magistrates, and stops little short of insinuating that they must have an interest in the profits of these depredations. He puts a case of so extraordinary a nature, that we think the magistrates alluded to should have been boldly mentioned, as they disgrace the respectable members of the commission.

"A London Auctioneer (says he) had a sale in a neighbouring county, and had actually complied, as far as appeared to him necessary, with all the forms directed by the act of Parliament respecting the notices. Shortly after the sale he received a summons to appear before the justices at ——. Inconvenient as it was for him to leave his business in town, and conscious of not having committed any offence, he appeared before them on the day appointed in the summons, when after

after the informers had ſtated their caſe, he replied by a real ſtatement of facts, *ſo as to convince the juſtices that he had in no way offended*; and they were about to diſmiſs the matter, when one of them obſerved, that theſe people (meaning the informers) had come a great way from their reſpective homes about this buſineſs, and therefore it was but right that they ſhould be allowed their expences and loſs of time. Upon this ſuggeſtion, the juſtices actually *fined the Auctioneer fifteen pounds*, which, together with his own expences, made ſeventeen pounds ten ſhillings, beſide *his* loſs of time."

Mr. P. then remarks, that though the ignorance of any particular law is no plea for a breach of that law; yet that a perſon offending through ignorance or inadvertence cannot deſerve the ſame degree of puniſhment as he who does it knowingly and with an intent to defraud.

"It certainly (ſays he) is incumbent on every man to make himſelf maſter of thoſe laws particularly which relate to his own buſineſs or calling: and to place the whole of the acts of parliament in one point of view, with the various orders and regulations which have been made reſpecting them, is the intention of this work."

At firſt ſight the book before us will appear to be uſeful only to the Gentlemen of the Hammer; but to brokers, ſilverſmiths, bookſellers, and others who are much concerned in ſales, a cloſer inſpection will ſhew it to be nearly of equal utility.

J.

An Authentic Account of an Embaſſy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China, &c.

[*Concluded from Page* 187.]

THE Chineſe alphabet is ſo numerous that the acquiſition of this alone has been uſually conſidered as the buſineſs of a large portion of human life, even with very cloſe and diligent application. Our author makes ſome acute remarks upon this ſubject, which ſhew that the ſtudy is not ſo formidable as it has been commonly ſuppoſed.

In Chineſe, there are ſcarcely fifteen hundred diſtinct ſounds. In the written language there are at leaſt eighty thouſand characters, or different forms of letters; which number, divided by the firſt, gives fifty ſenſes nearly, or characters, upon an average, to every ſound expreſſed: a diſproportion that gives more the appearance than the reality of equivocation and uncertainty to the oral language of the Chineſe. Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary affords inſtances of words taken in upwards of one hundred different ſenſes, without any doubt being thereby felt in Engliſh converſation; where indeed, if there were, no recourſe can be had for aſcertaining its preciſe ſenſe, as in the Chineſe, to the form of the written character peculiar to each ſenſe in which the word is received.

The number of words, or meanings of words, in any language, muſt depend chiefly on the ſtate of civilization to which the people that uſe it are arrived; and on the arts flouriſhing among them. It is not ſurpriſing, therefore, that the Chineſe dictionary ſhould contain at leaſt eighty thouſand characters. Perhaps, if every ſenſe in which an Engliſh term is received were conſidered as a diſtinct word, and the vaſt variety of thoſe employed in the different occupations of life were taken into the account, the number would not be much fewer than that of the Chineſe.

A certain order or connection is to be perceived in the arrangement of the written characters of the Chineſe, as if it had been formed upon a ſyſtem to take place at once, and not grown up, as other languages, by ſlow and diſtant intervals. Upwards of two hundred characters, conſiſting each of a few lines or ſtrokes, mark the principal objects of nature, in the manner of Biſhop Wilkins's diviſions, in his book on the ſubject of univerſal language. Theſe may be conſidered as the *genera or roots* of language, in which every other word or *ſpecies*, in a ſyſtematic ſenſe, is referred to its proper *genus*. The *heart* is a genus, of which the repreſentation of a curve line approaches to the forms of the object; and the ſpecies referable to it include all the *ſentiments*, *paſſions*, and *affections*, that agitate the human breaſt. Each *ſpecies* is accompanied by ſome mark, denoting the *genus* or *heart*. Under the genus *hand* are arranged moſt trades and manual exerciſes. Under the genus *word*, every ſort of ſpeech, ſtudy, writing, and

and debate. A horizontal line marks a unit; crossed by another line, it stands for ten, as it does in every nation which repeats the units after that number.

The composition of many of the Chinese characters displays considerable ingenuity, and serves also to give an insight into the opinions and manners of the people. The character expressive of happiness includes abridged marks of land, the source of their physical; and of children, that of their moral enjoyments. This character, embellished in a variety of ways, is hung up almost in every house. Sometimes written by the hand of the Emperor, it is sent by him as a compliment, which is very highly prized, and such as he was pleased to send to the Embassador.

The Sixth and last Chapter of this Work contains an account of the passage to St. Helena, and home. From this we have nothing to extract. In the Appendix are several tables of different degrees of importance and utility. The first expresses the population of China and its extent; the second, its annual revenue in money, rice, and other grain; the third and fourth supply lists of the chief civil and military officers; the fifth gives an account of the trade to China of the English and other European nations; the sixth states the amount of the tea annually exported, beginning from the year 1772. In this article is included a plan to prevent smuggling tea, by laying a small tax on houses, submitted to Government in 1783. By this it appears that the tax, known by the name of the Commutation-Tax originated from the Author of these Travels. There are three other tables, making in all nine, relative to the same trade.

We have now finished our account of these Travels, having extracted or abridged whatever we thought most likely to instruct or entertain our readers.

We do not mean to insinuate that we have extracted every thing that can instruct or entertain them; this would have considerably exceeded the limits of our plan. Undoubtedly much remains unnoticed by us, for the gratification of curiosity. It must however be confessed, that though this Work is, upon the whole ingeniously and elegantly written, there is much matter that is irrelative to the subject in hand. Sir G. Staunton certainly excels in perspicuous and scientific description; but this will hardly bear him out in the discussion of topics which have been long ago sufficiently explained. Though words are swift of flight, and therefore termed winged by the great father of poetry, they cannot, unless animated by new ideas, mount to fame and fortune. The ancient fable of the Sibilline volumes may convey useful counsel to an author; who commonly enhances the value of his composition in proportion as he contracts its dimensions.

Of the wisdom, and of the ultimate success of this Embassy, we presume not to speak: we are not placed on a sufficient elevation to view all the bearings and circumstances of the question. We may venture, however, to pronounce that Lord Macartney, by making out his arrangements for a residence of some duration at Pekin, seems to have promised himself more than a reasonable expectation would justify. To have had his charges defrayed by the Emperor would have been burdensome and unpleasant: to have been permitted to defray them from his own funds, the Prince must have departed from an established custom for a stranger's accommodation and service. And for what useful purpose to his country? China has neither the wants, nor the fears of the nations of Europe. No states exist within reach of communication, to whom she would deign to send a Minister; and the Chinese are too skilful and vigilant politicians to receive a spy among themselves, veiled under an honourable name. Of their extreme caution in admitting into their country impertinent and unprofitable foreigners, a laughable instance is related in Bell's Travels.

The Mandarine, who was to conduct the Russian Embassy to Pekin, having seen, on his arrival at the borders, some women walking in the fields asked the Ambassador, who they were, and whither they were going? He was told, they belonged to the retinue, and were going along with it to China. The Mandarine replied, that they had women enough in Pekin already; and as there had never been an European woman in China, he could not be answerable for introducing the first without a special order from the Emperor. But if his Excellency would wait for an answer, he would send a courier to Court for that purpose. As the return of this messenger could not be sooner than six weeks, it was thought more expedient to send back the women to *Selinginsky*, with the waggons that had brought the baggage from that place.

But

But though we do not wish to detain our readers with our own opinion on the expediency and advantages of this Embassy, some weight may be due to an extract from a letter, which a correspondent has transmitted to us, written originally by a missionary settled in China, and received at Canton in December 1793. The fate of the Embassy is there stated with sufficient impartiality, and in some measure explained. We will give the substance of it as briefly as we can, and conclude our review of these volumes.

The missionary asserts, that the four objects that were sought by the British Government, were 1. An Establishment at Pekin, where the Resident might keep a watchful eye over the trade of the English nation. 2. An Establishment at Chusan, where the Lion and Hindostan lay in the yellow sea. 3. A free trade to every part of the kingdom of China. This request was not to be understood as extending to an exemption from the usual duties, but only that the trade was not to be confined to the single river of Canton; a limitation which had taken place within the last fifty years, during the reign of the present Emperor. 4. A settled rate and law of duties and customs at Canton; which have been heretofore subject to the caprice and arbitrary impositions of the Mandarins.

These requests were made in various conferences both orally and in writing, and were *all formally refused*; the first simply and without comment; the rest with some reflections annexed of no pleasing or favourable complexion. The British presents were considered as costly, and the behaviour of the Embassador and his whole suite was extremely circumspect. The character and manners of Lord Macartney in particular were affable and liberal. He has failed notwithstanding in the main purpose of his mission; and the following reasons are assigned for it by our Chinese correspondent. He says in the first place, that there appeared great ignorance of the etiquette and customs of the Court of Pekin; and the Embassy was attended by an interpreter as uninformed as themselves. They omitted also to bring presents with them for the sons of the Emperor and the Ministers of State. They persisted in refusing to comply with the ceremonial in paying homage to the Emperor, and gave no satisfactory reason for their singularity. This by the way appeared to us nonsensical scrupulousness, as we have already remarked in its proper place. The Embassy moreover presented itself at Court in apparel too plain and simple for the taste of the country into which they were sent. They were inattentive to the necessary distribution of *douceurs* to the various Mandarins, to whom were committed the care of their affairs and the provision for their wants. To these causes of failure another is subjoined, more extensive probably and decisive in its operation than any of the others: the unfavourable representations made of the English nation by a missionary of great weight with the Emperor, who had considered this Embassy as very inimical to the commerce of his own country.

Our readers will observe in these strictures of our correspondent some marks of partiality and prejudice; it is so much the more likely that they were the sentiments of multitudes at Pekin, who were able, openly or covertly, to obstruct Lord Macartney. But however small the commercial profits accruing from this Embassy may prove to our own country, the advantages to Europe must be considerable. Large importations of intellectual wealth have been conveyed by the returns of this voyage to the stores of literature and the arts, which excited neither the fears of politicians, nor the jealousy of traders; and these will gradually spread with prolific vigour over the western hemisphere, in defiance of the intrigues of ambition, and the rapacity of avarice. In particular, the example of this mighty Empire will teach the smaller nations of the globe the quantity of good which they prevent by their rivalships, suspicions, and animosities; that public happiness is not obstructed by a consumption limited to a native beverage and native manufactures; that agriculture compensates for the want of external commerce; and that the certain offspring of perpetual peace, subordination, frugality, and industry, are, what have hitherto been thought the great objects of government, an overflowing revenue, and a multitudinous population.

R. R.

Naucratia;

Naucratia; or, Naval Dominion. A Poem. By Henry James Pye. 4to. 1798. Nicol.

MR. PYE, with the enthusiasm of a poet, and the energy and loyalty of a true Englishman, celebrates the rise and progress of an art which has ever been the peculiar glory and strength of Great Britain. He takes up his subject like the herald in Vanbrugh's Æsop, as high as the deluge, and brings it down to the last naval victory by Admiral Duncan. In the course of this Poem Mr. Pye celebrates most of the naval heroes who have distinguished themselves by the gallantry of their actions in the service of their country. This Poem cannot but be particularly acceptable at the present moment, when so much depends on the valour of our navy. It contains many beautiful passages, and will be read with pleasure by every friend to Great Britain, and the true interests of mankind.

Estelle. By M. De Florian, Author of Numa Pompilius, &c. &c.; with an Essay upon Pastoral. Translated from the French by Mrs. Susanna Cummyng. 2 Vols. 1798. Wright. 5s.

The translator of this work, who is only eighteen years of age, in her proposals for the publication, says, it was undertaken under many disadvantages, and owing to some infelicitous circumstances in her situation presented to the publick. "The scene of the piece is in Languedoc, the most delightful and fertile province of France. It gives an account of the customs and innocent manners of the shepherds, and a description of several beautiful places and views of that province. Prefixed to it is an Essay upon the Pastoral; and there are also added, Historical and Biographical Notes, containing details of some events and remarkable actions and exploits of several celebrated characters mentioned in the book." Such is the account of the work given by the translator, and we shall only add, that those who delight to read pastorals, will find entertainment in the present performance.

A Warning to Britons against French Perfidy and Cruelty; or, a Short Account of the treacherous and Inhuman Conduct of the French Officers and Soldiers towards the Peasants of Suabia during the Invasion of Germany in 1796. Selected and translated from a well-authenticated German Publication. By Anthony Aufrere, Esq. 12mo. Cadell. 1798. 1s.

An antidote to the poison of French principles. Mr. Aufrere, in this publication, has produced a series of well-attested facts, which prove that the cruelties inflicted by the French officers and soldiers have not been confined, as it has sometimes asserted, to the rich and powerful, but on every class of people resident in the countries where they have carried their successful arms. This narrative proves our enemy to be guilty of crimes too atrocious to be credited, were they not attested by men of the most indisputable honour and veracity. The recollection of them will for ever be impressed upon the minds of the men of Suabia, and the melancholy story will be handed down from generation to generation, to the indelible disgrace of the self-entitled GREAT, but with more propriety DIABOLICAL NATION. Let the people of Great Britain take warning.

Short Instructions to Officers; with Military Figures for the Practice of Tactics. Egerton. 1798.

This opusculé contains concise and useful instructions that must render it a convenient Vade Mecum to Officers in the field of exercise. It may also be considered as a desirable index to the last edition of the book of "Rules and Regulations for the Observance of His Majesty's Infantry," agreeably to those of the Board of General Officers.

We understand that this work has been compiled by an Officer in the foot guards as an accompaniment to an ingenious apparatus lately invented for the purpose of practising the manœuvres of a battalion, according to the present system of military tactics. To the student in the art military this invention must, we conceive, be extremely serviceable, as by a proper disposition of these *emblematic troops*, and an attention to the instructions contained in the book, he will blend theory with practice, and in an easy manner become familiarized with modern tactics, the improvement of which appears to have been promoted by the projector of those *Military Figures*.

Table Talk; being Discourses of John Selden, Esq. or his Sense of Various Matters and High Consequence relating especially to Religion and State. A new edition, with the Life of the Author, and Notes. Cawthorn. 12mo.

Selden's Table Talk is too well known to require any eulogium. Were any necessary, that of Dr. Johnson might be adduced, who preferred it as a book of a kind, and as better than any of the French Æenas. The present edition is superior to any of the former ones, by having a new Life of the Author added, with a few and pertinent Notes.

Lectures Graduées pour les Enfans premier Cours. En Trois Volumes. Elmsley and Bremner. 12mo. 1796.

The Author of these Lessons is the Abbe Gaultier,

Gaultier, who dedicates them to Lady Auckland. They are intended to facilitate the improvement of youth of three, four, and five years of age, in their grammatical pursuits, and have had the approbation of the French Royal Academy so long ago as the year 1787. They appear to be well adapted to the purpose intended.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 24.

THE STRANGER, a Play, translated, with alterations from the German of Kotzebue, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

The Stranger,	Mr. Kemble,
Count Winterson,	Mr. Barrymore,
Baron Steinfort,	Mr. Palmer,
Solomon,	Mr. Wewitzer,
Peter,	Mr. Suett,
Francis,	Mr. R. Palmer,
Tom,	Mr. Aikin.
Mrs Haller,	Mrs. Siddons,
Countess Wintersen,	Mrs. Goodall,
Anne,	Miss Steward.

In the translation of this Play, the spirit of the original is happily preserved, while the wild and licentious flights, into which the fertile but extravagant imagination of the German dramatists are frequently transported, are carefully suppressed.

The Stranger, apparently a misanthrope from unmerited misfortune, possesses a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and though deprived of half his fortune by the dishonesty of one friend, and of his wife by the treacherous seduction of another, finds his greatest consolation in the exercise of benevolence. He and his wife, who assumes the name of Mrs. Haller, are, notwithstanding the fatal cause of their separation, still animated with the purest affection for each other. Seduced in an unguarded moment, and at an early age, while her principles were yet unfixed, she expiates her crime by a retirement of three years spent in anguish, self-reproach, and all the bitter pungency of remorse. Her repentance is complete. They meet by accident, and the abhorrence of her breach of matrimonial love is not weakened by the pardon which she receives from her husband, who, convinced of her sincere contrition, takes her again to his arms.

Of the acting, too much cannot be said. Mrs. Siddons succeeded in producing the most unqualified detestation of the crime to which Mrs. Haller is supposed to have fallen a victim while she excited the deepest pity for a heart purified by sincere repentance.

Mr. Kemble never displayed in any one part more real talents than in this of the Stranger. His performance was pathetic, chaste, and discriminating, such as evidently shewed great attention, and was crowned with its due reward, great and deserved applause.

The other performers also were entitled to commendation.

A Prologue, written by Mr. W. Linley, was spoken by Mr. Barrymore; and the Epilogue, written by Mr. Lewis, by Mr. Suett, in the character of a gipsey.

31. THE RAFT; or, BOTH SIDES OF THE WATER, a petite Musical Piece, was acted the first time at Covent Garden Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Lewis. It turns chiefly on the escape of an Irish sailor from a French prison, with ridicule of the raft spoken of in the public papers, as threatened by the French to invade this country with.

APRIL 9. HARLEQUIN'S RETURN, a pantomime, partly new, and partly selected, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The inventor Mr. Cross. This was designed for the amusement of the holyday people, but the reign of pantomime at the winter theatres seems to be much on the decline. After a few night's performance, being little attended to, it was withdrawn.

17. CURIOSITY, a Play, translated from one called *Siri Brake, or the Dangers of Curiosity*, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Holman. The principal parts by him, Mr. Murray, Mr. Whitfield, and Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Pope, Miss Chapman, Miss Mansel, and Miss Betterton. The story of this Piece was interesting, and conducted with judgment. It was diversified by incidents calculated to excite emotions of pleasantry as well as sympathetic concern, and the passions were strongly engaged. The misfortune and unhappiness

unhappiness which may result from an indiscreet curiosity, were well displayed, and produced their effect on the audience. The piece was well received.

A Prologue and Epilogue, both written by Mr. Taylor, were delivered with great propriety by Mr. Holman and Miss Betterton.

20. A Mr. Taylor appeared the first time on any stage at Covent Garden, in the character of Tom Tug in the Waterman.

21. FORECASTLE FUN; or, SATURDAY NIGHT AT SEA, a Musical Interlude, was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Incledon.

POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXECUTION OF A YOUNG MAN FOR FORGERY.

IF when a melancholy tale,
  In simple strains our ears assail,
    With sorrow's plaintiff moan,
The tear of sympathy will flow,
While list'ning to another's woe,
    And make it seem our own.

What! if the common ills of life,
If private cares, and public strife,
    Disturb our wonted rest,
Shall not the tale of mighty woes
Call forth soft Pity's tear from those,
    Of feelings fine possest?

See on her bed dissolv'd in grief,
Frantic and hopeless of relief,
    Yon hapless widow lie!
Behold her frame with anguish torn!
Mark how to Heav'n she lifts forlorn
    Her sorrow-streaming eye!

Long time a stranger to repose,
Too big for utt'rance are her woes,
    This agonizing day;
For, dire to tell, her only son,
Ere half his nat'ral glass is run,
    His forfeit life must pay.

To the Almighty Power on high,
Her silent prayers submissive fly,
    And reach his shining throne;
For resignation to his will,
In this the worst of ev'ry ill,
    Her hapless life has known.

But hark! What means that rolling sound,
And what the croud that gathers round
    Yon mansion of despair?
The woe-worn widow views no light,
The scene arrests her daughter's sight,
    They shriek and tear their hair.

Alas! that fatal hearse contains
All our lov'd brother's dear remains;
    "Ah, wretched Youth!" they cry.
Then frantic stand, and pale with fear,
Look wildly round, and view the bier,
    Advancing slowly nigh.

Ye few, whose tears spontaneous flow
Responsive for another's woe,
    Can paint the awful scene,
When they approach the drear abode,
And usher in the lifeless load,
    With solemn mournful mien.

From this sad Tale ye parents learn,
How little mortals can discern
    Man's proper good or ill;
In infancy, if Heaven see fit
To call your child, resigned submit,
    Nor murmur at it's will.

The task to Nature hard, I own;
For by experience sad I've known
    The trial, how severe!
When youth, like op'ning blossoms grow,
Death strikes the unexpected blow,
    Nor spares the offspring dear.

But in Futurity's dark womb
Could we but look, perhaps the tomb,
    Where quiet now he lies,
Has screen'd him from impending ill,
And prov'd Heav'n's dispensations still
    "Are blessings in disguise."

M. T.

Walworth.

LINES

FOUND IN THE GROTTO AT THE FOOT OF THE CASCADE AT SHRUB'S-HILL, SURRY, JUNE 14th, 1797.

YE whose soft minds the cares of love oppress,
Who sick of life have sought this cool recess,
Know that congenial spirits haunt *this* gloom,
Orestes' ghost, and Edwin's from their tomb.
The first a victim for lost Mary mourns,
For Edwin's fate *here* Naiads pour their urns,
Float their green tresses on the ripling tide,
Where frantick plung'd the love sick suicide.
The wood nymphs listen as *these* spirits throw
Their shadowy fingers o'er the lyre of woe;
Satyrs, with ears erect, pursue the sound,
And leave imprest their cleft-hoofs on the ground.

In

In Fancy's eye here mix a motley train,
The wild creation of our Shakspeare's brain;
Ghosts, Genii, Faries, nightly seek this place,
And the * mute monster of a hag's embrace.

W. T.

SOLILOQUIUM

FELIS ALBÆ MORIENTIS, EQUI PEDIBUS SAUCIATÆ.

NON redeunte dies Phœbo numerare putemus,
Tramite sed stratis sentibus atque rosis.
Amplius haud anno quamvis mihi Fata dederunt,
Nestoris æqualis vita beata fuit.
O Di—quid Cœlum!! Gremio recubare Melissæ,
Membrisve extensis in Juvenile femur.
Dum Venus et charites caput, et membra alba coronant,
Stamina virtutis Pectore firma vigent.
Quàm felix moriar! Cessate dolere, Grimalki!
Effundet lachrymas Casta Melissa suas.

AN AMATEUR.

April 8th, 1798.

IMITATED BY THE SAME.

'TIS not by Phœbus' annual round,
We ought to number days,
But by the thorns and roses found,
That check or smooth our ways.
Tho' mine were infantine and few,
On Life's precarious stage,
Yet were, as they no sorrow knew,
In bliss a Nestor's age.
To fair Melissa's bosom prest,
I purr'd from morn to night;
The fane of white-robed Peace *her* breast,
And seat of chaste delight.
But sigh no more, Grimalkin's dear,
That Fate hath stopp'd my breath;
As lov'd Melissa sheds a tear,
I'm happy ev'n in death.

HORATII FLACCI EPODON LIBER.

ODE XV. AD NEÆRAM.

Non servatam ab eâ fidem queritur.

Nox erat, & cœlo fulgebat Luna sereno
Inter minora sidera;
Cùm tu, magnorum numen læsura Deorum,
In verba jurabas mea.

CLOUDLESS the night, the Moon full-orb'd serene,
In peerless pomp mid smaller stars was seen,
When you appealing to the conscious skies,
Shock'd heav'n's chief Gods with daring perjuries;
With circled arms caressing as you spoke,
(Not closer clings the ivy round it's oak.)
Thus as I prompted vow'd.
"While ravenous wolves to flocks shall hostile be,
Orion's star to sailors on the sea,
While Phœbus' hair unshorn the zephyr's move,
Mutual I swear shall be our plighted love.
O false Neæra! henceforth weep my ire;
If ought of manhood Flaccus does inspire,
Think not that tamely he will injur'd bear
A youth more favour'd your best nights should share.
No! since incens'd, he seeks some truer maid,
For you, no fondness shall his breast invade.
Your form, your witching face allure in vain
A heart where vengeance has commenc'd her reign.
Whoever you may be, whose happier pride
Marches elate, and dares my wrongs deride;
In herds and land for wealth that you exceed
Golden Pactolus watering Lydia's mead.
With Samos' sage in knowledge tho' you vie,
And though past ages trace your destiny,
In beauty, Nireus, tho' you far transcend,
Know, that ere long your vaunted loves must end;
Then *you*, alas! *her* heart transferr'd shall see,
And the sarcastick sneer employed by *me!*

ORESTES.

Chard, Somersetshire.
March 19, 1798.

POOR MARY.

YONDER Stream that winds along,
Murmuring thro' the far-off vale,
Oft hath heard poor Mary's song,
Oft hath heard her simple tale.

Ah! Time was, when Mary's cheek
Had the blushing rose's hue,
When her form, so fair and meek,
Love from ev'ry peasant drew.

On yon plain appears her cot,
Clad with blooming sucklings fair,
Once she blest her humble lot,
Void of sorrow, void of care.

* Caliban. Vide Shakspeare's Tempest.

When appear'd the rising morn,
  Hymn'd she sweet her sacred lay;
But, alas! those days are gone,
  Peace and joy are fled away.

When soft blew the ev'ning gale,
  She would with her Henry seek,
O'er the green-enrobed vale,
  Or yon bright pellucid creek.

It was when the sun's last ray
  Sparkled faintly o'er the main,
They pursued their wonted way,
  By the river, o'er the plain.

As they pac'd the banks along,
  Henry, with a lover's care,
While his Mary tun'd her song,
  Stoop'd to pluck a primrose fair.

Luckless youth! the bank gave way,
  And he sunk to rise no more;
Ne'er again will Henry stray;
  Soon are joys sublimer o'er.

Oft was Mary seen to hie,
  Where in former days she stray'd;
And while tears bedew'd each eye,
  She invok'd her Henry's shade.

Soon she lost the roses bloom,
  And her eyes were bright no more,
Soon she sought the chilling tomb,
  Soon her pain and grief were o'er.

Now the trav'ller wand'ring by,
  Mark's the weeping willows bend,
O'er her ashes heaves the sigh,
  And laments poor Mary's end!

GEORGE GOODWIN.

Lynn, March 18, 1798.

THE RAINBOW.

SOFT show'rs had enlivened the air,
  The sun was transparent and bright;
I thought of the charms of my fair,
  And gather'd new joy at the sight.
I rang'd with delight o'er the glade,
  New objects of beauty to spy;
When full to my view was display'd
  The Rainbow, the pride of the sky.

"Hail, Iris, refulgent and fair!
"Propitious to mortals below,
"Bright Queen of the regions of air,
"All hail to thy watery bow!"
I scarcely had spoke, when a cloud
(On the word of a poet 'tis true)
Disdainfully thundered aloud,
And shrouded her charms from my view.

"And such," I exclaim'd with a sigh,
"Is the versatile taste of the fair;
As wild as the glittering fly
That floats on the bosom of air.
All hearts pay the tribute of praise,
When Nature and Beauty unite;
Till Fashion her mantle displays,
And snatches some grace from our sight.

Eliza! methinks you unfold,
The obvious allusion I trace;
Then banish those tresses of gold
That wanton too free on your face.
O blest with the talent to please!
Those envious tresses remove,
That brow is the herald of peace,
The Rainbow of beauty and love.

THE PLAGUE.

NISI UTILE EST QUOD FACIMUS, STULTA EST GLORIA.

(A. R. Sc. Lis.)

THE following short Directions for the Cure and Prevention of the Plague, are compiled from a small Pamphlet in the Italian language, published by Count Berchtold at Vienna in 1797, one copy of which is in the possession of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, to whom it was presented by his Excellency Mr. Pinto, her Majesty's Secretary of State, &c.

The Academy has ordered translations to be made into Arabic, French, and Portuguese; and this extract in English is particularly intended for the use of the numerous bodies of British subjects at present employed on their country's service in this part of Europe; as the garrison of Gibraltar, the fleet at sea, the troops on shore in Portugal, and the masters of British vessels in its harbours.

The Compiler has no other information concerning it whatever, than that contained in the pamphlet, nor does he know if any thing upon the subject has yet been published in England. He leaves the Reader to believe or reject, according to his judgment; heartily wishing there may never be a necessity for putting it to the trial.

Count Berchtold says, that the method was first proposed by G. Baldwin, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul General

General at Alexandria in Egypt, who, during a long reſidence in that country, after much thought and obſervation, was induced to believe that the uſe of ſweet olive oil applied to the ſkin, might prove beneficial in the treatment of this dreadful and hitherto incurable malady.

Mr. Baldwin communicated his ideas to the Rev. Lewis de Pavia, Chaplain and Agent to the hoſpital called St. Anthony's at Smyrna; who, after five years experience, pronounces it to be the moſt efficacious remedy hitherto made uſe of, for the ſpace of twenty-ſeven years that the hoſpital had been under his management. He acquainted Count Berchtold with the ſucceſs, and the mode of application; and from his communications the pamphlet ſeems principally to have been compoſed.

Count Berchtold further ſays, that it is Mr. Baldwin's intention to publiſh a more full and philoſophical relation of his obſervations and experiments; that he favoured the Count with the peruſal of the manuſcript, and permitted him to tranſcribe any part of it; and he apologizes to the world and to Mr. Baldwin for this ſeeming anticipation of the work; at the ſame time obſerving, that he feels it an indiſpenſable and ſacred duty, to loſe no time in making known a diſcovery of ſuch importance, particularly to thoſe countries that are nearer, and have more frequent commerce with the Barbary States and Ports of the Turkiſh Empire.

The directions are ſimply theſe. Immediately that a perſon is perceived to be infected with the Plague, he muſt be taken into a cloſe room, and over a brazier of hot coals with a clean ſponge dipped in warm olive oil, his body muſt be very briſkly rubbed all over, for the purpoſe of producing a profuſe ſweat. During the friction, ſugar and juniper berries muſt be burnt in the fire, which raiſe a denſe hot ſmoke, that contributes to the effect.

The friction ought not to continue more than four minutes, and a pint of oil is enough to be uſed at each time.

In general, the firſt rubbing is followed by a very copious perſpiration; but ſhould it fail of this effect, the operation may be repeated, firſt wiping the body with a warm dry cloth; and in order ſtill further to promote perſpiration, the patient may take any warm ſudorific drink, ſuch as elder-flower tea, &c.

It is not neceſſary to touch the eyes, and other more tender parts of the body may be rubbed more gently.

Every poſſible precaution muſt be made uſe of to prevent the patient from taking cold, ſuch as keeping covered thoſe parts of the body not directly under the operation, nor muſt the linen be changed till the perſpiration has entirely ſubſided.

The operation ſhould be repeated once a day, until evident ſymptoms of recovery begin to appear.

If there are already tumours upon the body, they ſhould be gently and more frequently rubbed, till they appear to be in a ſtate of ſuppuration, when they may be dreſſed with the uſual plaſters.

The operation ought to be begun on the appearance of the firſt ſymptoms of the diſeaſe; if neglected till the nerves and the maſs of the blood are affected, or a diarrhœa has commenced, little hopes can be entertained of cure; but ſtill the patient ſhould not be deſpaired of, as by an aſſiduous application of the means propoſed, ſome few have been recovered, even after the diarrhœa had commenced.

During the firſt four or five days, the patient muſt obſerve a very abſtemious diet: the author allows only a ſmall quantity of vermicelli ſimply boiled in water. Nor muſt any thing be taken for the ſpace of thirty or forty days, except very light food; as, he ſays, an indigeſtion in any ſtage of the diſorder might be extremely dangerous. He does not allow the uſe of wine till the expiration of forty days.

There is no inſtance of the perſon rubbing the patient having taken the infection. He ſhould previouſly anoint himſelf all over with oil, and muſt avoid receiving the breath of the infected perſon into his own mouth or noſtrils. The prevention to be uſed in all circumſtances is, that of carefully anointing the body, and living upon light and eaſy digeſtable food.

One of the many ingenious obſervations made by Mr. Baldwin is, that amongſt upwards of a million of inhabitants carried off by the Plague in Upper and Lower Egypt during the ſpace of forty years, he could not diſcover a ſingle oilman or dealer in oil.

Liſbon, 1797. *By Royal Permiſſion*.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from* Page 201.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THEIR Lordſhips heard counſel in an Appeal from the Court of Chancery, Maclean againſt Thorley.—Affirmed the decree, with 200l. coſts.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

The Bills for granting Earl St. Vincent and Lord Viſcount Duncan each an annuity of 2000l. were paſſed without any amendment.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

The Bills on the table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

The ſecond reading of Eſten's Divorce Bill being moved,

Lord Auckland roſe to give it his oppoſition. He ſaid it was evident, from the printed Bill then before the Houſe, and from the proceedings which lately took place in a Court below, that the perſon who then applied to their Lordſhips had countenanced the crime, for the conſequences of which he was ſeeking relief; and therefore he was not entitled to any from Parliament. The practice of obtaining divorces had lately increaſed to a moſt alarming degree, notwithſtanding the efforts made by a noble and learned Lord, who preſided in one of the Courts of Juſtice, to puniſh the crime of adultery. This practice, among others imported from France, had become more frequent ſince the rejection of all virtue, religion, and morality, in that country. He did not wiſh to prevent the hearing of counſel on the preſent Bill, but he certainly would vote for its rejection.

The Duke of Athol ſaid, that if even all the obligations in the Bill ſhould appear from the ſtatements of counſel to be true, it ought not then to be ſuffered to paſs through that Houſe; and for that reaſon he thought it might be rejected at once.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, that before any deciſion was come to on the Bill, it would be proper to hear what the counſel had to ſay.

The Biſhop of Durham ſaid, he would not oppoſe the hearing of counſel after the recommendation which had juſt come from ſo high an authority. He could not, however, avoid complaining of the frequency of applications ſimilar to the preſent. He conſidered it a conſequence of the groſs immoralities imported of late years into this kingdom from France; the Directory of which country, finding that they were not able to ſubdue us by their arms, appeared as if they were determined to gain their ends by deſtroying our morals. They had ſent over perſons to this country, who made the moſt indecent exhibitions on our theatres; exhibitions which would not have been allowed even in France; and which, ſo far from being allowable in a Chriſtian country, would have diſgraced the ancient theatres of Athens and Rome. It was his intention to move, on ſome future day, that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him to order all ſuch perſons out of the kingdom, as people who were likely to deſtroy our morality and religion; and who were very probably in the pay of France. He hoped that the noble Lord on the woolſack, with the aſſiſtance of another noble and learned Lord, would conſider whether ſome regulations might not be adopted to prevent that frequency of divorces which was a diſgrace to a civilized country.

Their Lordſhips then heard Mr. Dallas in ſupport of the Bill. He ſtated, that the only objection againſt its paſſing into a law was the circumſtance of Mr. Eſten having ſigned articles of ſeparation from his wife in the year 1789, which he did with great reluctance, and to which he was induced by the mother of Mrs. E. who on that account furniſhed him with the

the means of escaping from his creditors. But after Mr. E. had been appointed to a ship, and made some money in the West Indies, he wrote home, expressing the most ardent wishes to be re-united to his wife, and to share his fortune with her; but at that time she was living with the Duke of Hamilton. All these facts Mr. Dallas called witnesses to prove.

The Bishop of Rochester, having read over the Articles of Separation, pointed out certain passages which he desired to be read, and which stated that Mr. Esten had agreed never to sue any person in any Common Law or Ecclesiastical Court on his wife's account, or in consequence of any connection between such person and his wife. His Lordship then observed, that this act on the part of the husband towards his wife was a *traditio in manum* of every adulterer who walked the streets.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his surprise, that the Ecclesiastical Court had granted a separation *a mensâ et thoro* after what was contained in those articles.

Mr. Dallas said, that the Court had frequently granted divorces in similar cases.

The Lord Chancellor then rose and told their Lordships, that previous to the motion he was about to make he would inform them, that in consequence of the suggestion of a noble Lord, it was his intention to bring forward certain propositions, the objects of which would be to stop the frequency of divorces, which had lately been as common, and as easily attainable, as it was for a man to suffer a recovery in the Court of Common Pleas to bar an estate tail. In the first place he would recommend as a necessary measure, that a copy of the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court should accompany every petition to that House for a divorce. Secondly, that a Committee should be appointed with power to examine the parties who had been plaintiff and defendant on oath, in order to discover whether there had been any collusion between them. And, in the third place, he should propose that an enquiry might be made in order to ascertain whether the adultery had been committed during the cohabitation of the husband and wife, or after they were separated. He would lay these points in the shape of Resolutions before their Lordships on Monday next: and then a day might be fixed upon for the purpose of taking them into consideration, that a Bill might be brought in grounded upon the same. His Lordship then moved, that the Bill then before the House be rejected.

This motion was agreed to *nem. dis.* and the Bill was accordingly rejected.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Douglas presented the following Bills from the House of Commons, viz.

The Portugal Salt Importation Bill, the Gold and Silver Watch Case Duty Repeal Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Bill to rectify Mistakes in the Land Tax Commissioners Name Bill, together with one private Bill. These were severally read a first time.

The various Bills upon the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

The Bill for taking off the Bounty on Sail-Cloth exported to Ireland; the Bill for allowing an additional quantity of Corn to be exported to the Island of Guernsey, &c. &c. and also the Dutch Property Bill, were presented, and severally read a first time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills Bill, Lords St. Vincent and Duncan's Annuities, Gold and Silver Watch Case Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and several of a private nature.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walsingham in the chair, and the consideration of the claim of Tho. Stapleton, Esq. of Carlton, Yorkshire, to the Barony of Beaumont, being resumed,

The Lord Chancellor rose, and having at some length taken a comprehensive view of the subject before the Committee, observed, that his opinion was generally contained in three propositions which he should have the honour of submitting to the consideration of the Committee; and in concluding, he moved three Resolutions, which were generally to the following effect:

"That the Barony of Beaumont vested in Wm. Viscount Beaumont."

"That the said Barony remained in abeyance between the co-heirs of the said Viscount." And

"That the Petitioner (Mr. S.) had proved himself to be one of those co-heirs."

The Resolutions were then severally put by the Chairman, and agreed to by the Committee, *nem. dis.*

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

The Duke of Bedford (who attended in his place) expressed his regret at being obliged, in consequence of indisposition, to postpone his intended motion respecting the removal of his Majesty's Ministers, and moved, "That the Order for summoning the House for Monday next be discharged, and a new Order given for a similar proceeding on Thursday."

This proposal meeting the concurrence of their Lordships, the proceeding was ordered to take place accordingly.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Hobart presented from the House of Commons the Expiring Laws Renewal Bill, the Bill for increasing the Rates to be paid to Innkeepers, &c. on the quartering of Soldiers; and the Office Clerks' Compensation Bill, which were read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Several private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Lambert, the proprietor and printer of The Morning Chronicle, attended in obedience to the order of the House, and having surrendered themselves into the custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, admitted the charge against them, and apologized for having unintentionally incurred their Lordships' displeasure.

Lord Minto expatiated with severity on the offence, and moved, "That they be committed to prison for three months, and pay a fine of 50l. each," which was carried in the affirmative.

The Duke of Bedford then rose, and after a speech of some length, in which he reprobated the conduct of Ministers, moved an Address to his Majesty, which in substance appeared to set forth, that the present situation of the Country, &c. was solely to be attributed to the misconduct of Ministers, and praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to dismiss them from his presence and councils for ever. After which a division took place; For the Motion 11, Proxies 2—13. Against it 88, Proxies 25—113. Majority against the Motion, 100.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THE Mutiny and Corporation Causes Bills were read a third time, and passed.

A person from the Mint presented accounts of gold and silver coined in the year 1797.

The Master of the Rolls presented a petition from the Trustees of the British Museum, praying for the aid of Parliament; which being ordered to lie on the table, the Master of the Rolls moved, "That there be laid before the House an account of money advanced by Parliament to the said Trustees."—Ordered.

The Solicitor General brought in a Bill "to prevent persons resident in this country from advancing money for Bills of Exchange or Debts due to the Government of the United Provinces, or to any Bodies Corporate or Politic, exercising jurisdiction within the same, during the war, without a licence for that purpose previously had."—It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The County Jurisdiction Bill, after a conversation between Mr. Wigley, Mr. Burton, Mr. D. P. Coke, and Mr. Jeffery (the latter wishing to have the town of Poole exempt), was read a third time, and passed.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Keyworth and Great Leeke Inclosure Bills, and Gloucester Road Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Alderman Lushington moved for the appointment of a Committee to revise so much of the Acts of the 13th and 14th of Geo. III. as relates to the additional duties to be paid at weighing engines, and to the number of horses employed in drawing carriages and waggons on turnpike-roads; and to report their opinions on the same to this House.

Sir J. Sinclair wished that the enquiry should be extended to all the roads through the country, as a circumstance necessary to the improvement of agriculture, and one which had already employed the attention of that Board.

Mr. Alderman Lushington was of opinion,

nion, that the enquiry should be confined to the object which he had in view, namely, to facilitate the access of provision to the metropolis.

Mr. Mainwaring said, that the object of the Hon. Alderman was to increase the toll on carriages and waggons, and thus by a sort of paradox to relieve the farmers.

Sir J. Sinclair moved to omit the words of the motion after the Acts of the 13th and 14th of Geo. III. This motion, by which the enquiry is made general, was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Election Treating Act, Mr. S. Smith in the chair,

Mr. Simeon rose to submit to the Committee the clauses which he had before expressed his intention to bring forward. It would be for Gentlemen to adopt or reject them, after they had considered their tendency, and this might be distinctly and generally understood. If the Committee should agree to his bringing them up, he hoped they would be printed. His object was briefly to make the law of Elections known to the Electors, to people engaged in the conducting of Elections, and to Members of Parliament; and he believed this could only be effectually done, by declaring what the law ought to be. He next brought up several clauses, which were as follow:

"That between the time of issuing an Election Writ, and the return being made to Parliament, no Elector is to receive from any Candidate, or persons employed by him, either Meat or Drink: and any carriages or other conveyances used by the Electors must be paid for, not by the Candidate or any other person connected with the Election, but by the Voters, who are to receive no money for loss of time; and the fee to enable a person to acquire the right of voting must, in all cases, be paid by the person applying for it. That the votes of persons violating the above clause in any of its provisions, shall be null and void."

The Master of the Rolls here remarked, that as he took it for granted the clauses were merely proposed to be printed, and reconsidered, he would not then make any observations upon them.

Mr. Simeon next brought up a clause, which stated,

"That Candidates who should be proved guilty of using any of the means forbidden in the first clause should be considered incapable of being elected for the place for which they stood, or for any other place in that Parliament, or during the term of six years.

"That it shall be lawful for Candidates to supply with meat and drink, and pay the expences of a certain number of the persons serving on Committees, notwithstanding that they may be voters. The number of voters on a Committee for a County Election to be 12, and for a Borough 6.

"That an oath shall be administered to each voter at the time of polling, agreeably to the first clause."

Lord Belgrave brought up two clauses, purporting,

"That during the time of an Election, no Candidate or his agent should give to the Electors ribbons or any other badge of distinction.

"That the election of any Member returned to Parliament is liable to be questioned on the ground of having on former Elections infringed the Act of William III. which disqualification is to extend alike to the unsuccessful Candidate during the term of 6 years."

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 27th of March; in the mean time to be printed with the amendments.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Grant presented a petition from the Farmer's Society of the county of Bamf, in Scotland, stating the losses sustained by farmers in consequence of the low price of corn, which they conceived to be owing to the importation of foreign grain. They prayed that means might be adopted to prevent the same; and also, that no additional duties might be laid on distilleries.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Alderman Lushington brought up the report of the Committee on whom was referred a petition from certain ship-owners, praying for relief from responsibility; and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to that effect.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means, which was agreed to. He also brought up the report of the Scotch Distillery Bill, which was ordered to be recommitted on Tuesday next.

The Exchequer Loan Bill was read a third time, and passed.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed

agreed to the Mutiny Bill and some private Bills, without any amendment.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to make a motion of which he had given notice a few days ago. The object of it he would briefly explain. It was, he said, well known that vices every day acquired dominion over minds unawed by authority, and unchecked by salutary restraints. The object of his motion was to strengthen the hands of Magistrates, which, at this period, he thought more than ever necessary. This could only be done by rendering their power more clear, and subjecting the counties to the payment of expences of actions for misdemeanours. He wished to bring in a Bill of as general a nature as possible, that Hon. Gentlemen might have an opportunity of making such alterations in it as they might wish, and full time would also be afforded them of exercising their judgments. His Hon. Colleague and himself had been able to collect generally the sentiments of the Magistrates of the United Kingdoms. Having made these general observations, he had no doubt but it was the intention of the House to give support to the Magistrates, and would therefore simply move, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to empower certain Courts to order expences of actions of misdemeanours to be paid out of the county-stock."

Mr. Mainwaring said, it was with extreme reluctance he rose to oppose any motion made by the Hon. Gentleman, who never proposed any thing but what was evidently intended to benefit the community; but he believed the present motion was not his own: it must have been founded on the representations of interested individuals. Had the Hon. Gentleman considered the subject of his motion, he would have known that a Bill of the same nature was brought in some time ago, and had been amply discussed; but the House had not thought fit to adopt it. He therefore expected to find the reasons stated why the House ought not to reject the present motion. The Gentleman who advised the Hon. Member to bring this matter forward now, had sent letters to the different counties; and Mr. Mainwaring himself, as a person officially interested, received one of these letters, the proposals in which, after being very fully considered at the Quarter Sessions, were pronounced unnecessary and improper. This decision was founded on the notorious incapacity of the county to bear any further assessment, and that the persons, principally liable to the rates, were those who could least bear them. Under all these circumstances, he should deem it his duty to oppose the Bill whenever it was brought in.

Mr. Henry Lascelles observed, that by a late verdict of the Court of King's Bench, Magistrates were placed in a new situation. Formerly, their expences were awarded to be paid by the county, but now they must pay their expences themselves. He should therefore support the motion.

Mr. Rose concurred in the sentiments of the last Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Mainwaring contended, that the Act of Parliament respecting the power of Magistrates was clear, and expresly prohibitory of the payment of expences out of the county rates.

Mr. Buxton stated, that Magistrates were not safe in the execution of their office. He was a Magistrate; and though a violent mob recently assembled in his county, which had endangered his life, it had fallen to him to pay the expences of prosecuting the offenders. Thus, when Magistrates, appointed by the law, are endangered for the execution of the laws, they must pay the expences attending the correction of crime, and sit down with empty purses.

On the question being put, leave was granted to bring in the Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

In a Committee on the Dutch Intercourse Bill, the Traitorous Correspondence Act was read, and on the motion of Mr. Solicitor General, it was agreed that the provisions of the said Act be extended to the present Bill.

In a Committee of Supply the petition and other papers presented from the Board of Agriculture were taken into consideration.

Sir J. Sinclair stated, that the institution of the Board of Agriculture was of such great national importance, that he could not anticipate any objections that could be urged against his motion; he should therefore content himself with moving that a sum, not exceeding 3000l. be granted to the Board for the service of the year 1798.

Mr. Baker said, he thought the House ought to have a more satisfactory account of the appropriation of the money already voted, particularly of last year, before they agreed to any further grants.

Mr. Pitt said, he had no objection to the motion. The House would reserve to

to itself the power of judging whether the institution had or had not been of national utility. If it had not, they might inquire into the reason; and if it had, they would derive a satisfaction from seeing that the object proposed had been attained.

The motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Reports of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. Hobhouse, the accounts from the Bank, relative to the advances to Government, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Alderman Lushington brought up the Ship Owners' and Masters' Relief Bill, which was read a first time. On account of its great importance, the Hon. Member said he should propose the second reading to be postponed to a distant day, to give Gentlemen an opportunity of considering the subject. Wednesday, the 6th of April, was fixed for that purpose.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. W. Dundas brought up a Bill for enlarging the powers of the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh, which was read a first time.

The commitment of the Slave Carrying Bill was deferred.

The Militia Pay and Cloathing Bill was brought up and read a first time.

The Bill for discontinuing the Bounty on Sail Cloth and Canvas exported to Ireland, was read a third time and passed.

The Dutch Intercourse Bill was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

A Message from the Lords acquainted the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Land Commissioners Appointment Bill, the Watch Case Duty Repeal Bill, the Salt Importation Bill, and several others of a private nature.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

A person from the Tax-office presented an account of the amount of the duties on Clocks and Watches to the latest period to which the same could be made up.

Mr. Pitt suggested the propriety of referring this account to the Committee to whom the petitions upon this subject had been referred. That Report, he said, he wished to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next, when he should propose a duty in lieu of the present duty on Clocks and Watches.

Mr. Jones intimated his intention to bring forward a motion on Friday next relative to the Emigrants; which notice he afterwards withdrew, on an explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He wished that some steps should be taken to ascertain the names, ages, sex, and number of the Emigrants in this country.

Mr. Pitt admitted the importance of the subject, but he assured the Hon. Gentleman, that a learned friend of his had it in contemplation to propose a revisal of the Alien Act, in which some regulations would be proposed, which would probably meet the ideas of the Hon. Gentleman.

On the motion of Mr. Hobart, leave was given to bring in a Bill to increase the rates to Innkeepers and others, for quartering soldiers.

The Committee on the Finance Committee Reports was deferred.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Wednesday se'nnight, a motion on a subject (the Slave Trade) which had often been before the House.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Innkeepers Relief Bill in the quartering of soldiers.

Mr. Pitt said, he yesterday intimated his intention to go into a Committee tomorrow on the duty on Clocks and Watches. He should now propose to refer to the consideration of the same Committee the duties on several other articles. He then moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee, to whom the several petitions from the Clock and Watchmakers are referred, that they should likewise take into consideration the assessed duties on inhabited Houses, Window-lights, Horses used in Husbandry, and Dogs." Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

The Innkeepers Relief Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Pitt said, he had on a former day intimated his intention to propose a tax as a substitute for the tax upon Clocks and Watches, which it had been deemed expedient to repeal; but he should defer to Friday next the detail of the subject which stood for this day's discussion, because it was necessary to have a little more time to class and arrange the heads of the plan he proposed to submit to the House. At present he should confine himself to a simple vote for the repeal of the Clock and Watch duty. He should however

however ſtate to the Houſe, that he meant to propoſe ſome augmentation of the duties on inhabited houſes, windows, carriages, horſes, horſes uſed in huſbandry, and dogs. That augmentation would perhaps amount to one ſeventh, or an eighth part of the preſent duty, and ſupply the deficiency that would be occaſioned by the repeal of the Watch Duty, which had been eſtimated to produce 200,000l. He likewiſe ſtated it to be his intention to propoſe ſome alteration of the rate of Aſſeſſed Taxes, independent of the augmentation he intended to propoſe. His chief reaſon for deferring the detail of the reſolutions to Friday, was, that the various rates of duties on windows, according to their number, were of a complicated nature, which the interval would afford him an opportunity of ſimplifying. In the Committee, therefore, he ſhould propoſe a reſolution for the repeal of the duty on Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces; and that the Chairman ſhould be directed to report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again. He then moved the Order of the Day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee to take into conſideration the different petitions from the Clock and Watch Makers, praying a repeal of the duties, &c. and that the ſeveral papers preſented yeſterday and Monday, ſhould be referred to the ſaid Committee.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee accordingly,

Mr. Pitt ſaid, it was, as he had already ſtated, his intention to ſimplify ſome of the Aſſeſſed Taxes, and at preſent he ſhould only move a reſolution for the repeal of the Watch Tax; but to prevent miſapprehenſion, he begged leave to ſtate, that the repeal of the tax only applied to the act of laſt ſeſſion impoſing the duty, and that it had no reference whatever to the aſſeſſments, which had ſince been a criterion of the property of thoſe by whom ſuch aſſeſſments were to be paid. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces, ſhall ceaſe and determine.

The Reſolution was put and carried.

On the reſumption of the Houſe the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow, and the Committee to ſit again on Friday next.

Committee of Supply and Ways and Means deferred to Friday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee, which reſolved that the duties on Clocks and Watches ſhould ceaſe and determine.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for reducing the number of holidays in certain public offices, and enforcing the perſonal attendance of the officers.

Mr. Roſe brought up ſeveral clauſes, which were agreed to.

The moſt material were for enabling the Commiſſioners, after the 5th of July, to regulate the hours of attendance at the different ports, ſo as to prevent trade ſuſtaining any inconvenience from delay, to allow a compenſation to officers for extraordinary attendance or loſs, and to exempt the perſonal attendance of thoſe who are authoriſed by patent to do their buſineſs by deputy.

The Innkeepers' Relief Bill went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that from the variety of details neceſſary in the new duties which he intended to propoſe in lieu of the Watch and Clock Duty, the ſcale of which would neceſſarily go into as great detail as the variety of the charges, upon the number of windows, and the various proportions to which it related, he muſt be under the neceſſity of poſtponing the Committee on that ſubject to Monday.

The Report of the Holiday Abolition Bill was read, and the Bill ordered to be engroſſed.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Wilberforce put off his motion on the Slave Trade to this day ſe'nnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that he had on a former occaſion ſtated the general outline of the plan he intended to ſubmit for ſupplying the deficiency that would be occaſioned by the repeal of the duties on Clocks and Watches. It conſiſted in a conſolidation of rates, and chiefly in a conſolidation and augmentation of the rates on inhabited houſes, according to the number of windows. It was intended to include all theſe in one table, and to increaſe moſt of the articles, in order to make the general ſcale more regular, to avoid fractions, and to prevent any ſudden riſe, and ſtopping up of a great number of windows. The preſent amount of the duty he ſtated to be 1,259,000l. and the increaſed amount at 186,000l. It was likewiſe propoſed to

to consolidate other duties upon housekeepers, in the articles of servants, horses, dogs, and carriages. He did not propose to make any regulations in these, except with a view to avoid fractions. The increase that would occur from this consolidation, added to the sum of 186,000l. would produce a total of about 205,000l. It would appear to the House, he said, that very detailed resolutions must be proposed in the Committee of Ways and Means. He should move these resolutions to-day, and afterwards propose that the table of the old and new rates, which he held in his hand, should be printed, in order that it might be delivered with the votes, before the consideration took place, which would perhaps happen on Wednesday. He then moved, that the Speaker should leave the chair.—Agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved his first resolution, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duties on inhabited houses, imposed by the 19th of the present King, do cease and determine."—Agreed to.

The heads of the other resolutions were likewise read, agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder called the attention of the House to a subject of considerable importance. Great inconvenience had been sustained by tanners, from the scarcity of oak-bark, occasioned by the immense quantity of oak conveyed to the dock-yards, and the practice of shipping trees. Experiments had been made on elm-bark, and it was found that it would answer the purpose nearly as well. He moved that an Act of James I. specifying the articles to be used in tanning, should be read; which being done, he gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Act.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Assessed Taxes Committee, which was read, and ordered to be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Ryder brought up the Bill for repealing the Act of James I. relative to tanners, curriers, &c. which was read a first time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for abolishing certain Offices in the Customs, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up several clauses, which were adopted, and the report was ordered to be received this day se'nnight.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the further consideration of the Assessed Taxes.

On the question for the resolution being read a second time,

Mr. Hussey submitted the propriety of postponing the motion. The resolutions, he remarked, had not been read in the Committee, the report had been received without a single comment, and the forms of the House so multiplied, that it was impossible to know in what stage it was intended to discuss those resolutions.

Mr. Pitt said he had no objection to delay, if any Member wished the resolutions to be postponed. He should, however, consider himself obliged to any Gentleman who would have the goodness to express his doubts, as a very few words might perhaps remove them.

Mr. Hussey contended, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had not adhered to the principle he professed; for on examining the scale minutely, it would appear that it sometimes rose and sometimes fell. He therefore wished to see the printed resolutions—170 windows amounted only to 3l. 6d. whereas, after the scale left off 180, an additional duty of 2s. 6d. was to be imposed upon every window; so that the addition of 80 windows to 180 would make the increase 10l. Another reason why he wished the resolutions to be postponed was, that an increase of 12,000l. was stated upon inhabited houses, which was not even alluded to in the printed table.

Mr. Pitt said, it was his object to establish an uniform increase upon a scale that would obviate the inconveniences and irregularities of the old system. With respect to the inhabited houses, the rate was 6d. upon houses under 20l. a year rent, 9d. under 40l. and 1s. upon all above 40l. but in addition to those rates, there was 20l. per cent. In lieu of the old rates he proposed to substitute 8d. 1s. and 1s. 3d. and to abolish the 20l. per cent. addition. With respect to the dog tax, it was intended, where 3s. 7d. was now paid, 5d. should be added, making the whole 4s. With respect to carriages, horses, and servants, the alterations were rather in the nature of regulations, with a view to avoid fractions than an increase, making, however, in the whole, a considerable addition to the old produce.

The motion for the second reading of the

the resolutions was then withdrawn, and the Report ordered to be further considered to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to go into a Committee, to reconsider the Report upon the Resolutions of yesterday, and the House having accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, the Resolution for repealing the present Duties on Clocks and Watches were read and agreed to; as were also the several Resolutions for imposing new duties on horses, servants, carriages, dogs, houses, &c. in lieu thereof.

The Solicitor General moved to read the Alien Act, which being done, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the same, which was ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

The Report of the Committee on the Assessed Taxes was brought up, the Resolutions read and agreed to, and Bills ordered in pursuance thereof.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 3, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 27th of February 1798.

HEREWITH you will receive, for their Lordships' information, copies of two letters of the 21st instant, from the Hon. Captain Stopford, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, stating the capture of La Legere French ship privateer; also with the capture of the American ship Eliza, from Boston to Amsterdam, with a valuable cargo on board.

These Letters were transmitted to me by Captain Frazer, of his Majesty's ship Nymph, who saw the above vessels into Plymouth in safety.

Phaeton, at Sea, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 19th instant, in consequence of the vigilance of Captain White, in keeping sight of and making signals for a sail in the S. E. in very thick and squally weather, I was enabled, in his Majesty's ship under my command, to come up with and capture a French ship privateer, called La Legere, out twenty-four hours from L'Orient, bound to the West Indies, mounting 14 eight pounders and 4 thirty-two lb. carronades, and manned with 130 men. La Legere was built for a corvette, and has been employed as such until these few months, when she was fitted out for a privateer, and sails so well, that her capture would have been considerably delayed, if she had not carried away her fore and main topmasts during the chace.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Phaeton, at Sea, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

IN addition to my letter to your Lordship of this day's date, I have to inform you that the Mermaid and Sylph being in chace in the S. W. have returned with an American ship from Boston to Amsterdam, that had been taken by a French privateer. The American ship (called the Eliza) is originally from Batavia, with a valuable cargo, and stopped at Boston for fresh papers, without changing her cargo. I send the Nymph into port with the two captured vessels.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

Copy of a Letter from Robert M'Douall, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Ganges, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth, Feb. 27, 1798.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Marquis Cobourg cutter arrived here this morning, after an engagement with La Revanche French privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, which vessel sunk soon after she struck, and, greatly to Lieutenant Webb's honour, he saved the prisoners, and has brought them in here.

I herewith enclose Lieutenant Webb's letter to me, for their Lordships' further information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. M'DOUALL.

His Majesty's Armed Cutter Cobourg, Feb. 26.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, having Cromer bearing S. 67 W. distant sixteen leagues, we fell in with, and after nine hours chace (during which we ran one hundred miles, one half the time blowing a hard gale of wind at W. N. W.), we came up alongside and captured La Revanche French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 62 men, after a running fight of two hours, close alongside.

She attempted to board us twice, but being repulsed, and a well-directed broadside having brought her main and mizen masts by the board, and shot her fore-yard away, they called for quarter.

We had no sooner taken possession of her than with the utmost difficulty, and all the exertion we possibly could make use of in getting the prisoners shifted, and our own people back, when she sunk, having received above forty shot between wind and water. She had seven men killed and eight wounded. I am happy to add, we had only two men slightly wounded; the damage we sustained is mostly in our masts, spars, sails, and rigging. She was a remarkable fine fast-sailing vessel, had only cruized six days, entirely new, fitted out for a month's cruize, and the largest lugger that sailed out of Calais.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. Jeffery, master, and Mr. Rolfe, mate, for their attention, assiduity, and prompt execution of my orders, as well as all the officers and crew, who deserve the highest commendation for their alacrity in knotting, splicing, and shifting sail in variable weather, and through a variety of courses, having been exposed to a sharp and well-directed fire from the stern-chasers and musquetry for near two hours before the action commenced.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES WEBB.

Rob. M'Douall, Esq.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Overyssel, March 1, 1798.

SIR,

ENCLOSED herewith is a letter I have received from Mr. George Broad, commanding his Majesty's hired armed lugger Resolution, stating his having yesterday captured a French lugger privateer, mounting four swivels, with 17 men; and that he afterwards sunk her, she being very leaky.

I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Resolution Lugger, at Sea, Feb. 28.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, at six A. M. Boulogne bearing E. S. E. distance about three leagues, the Dolphin armed cutter in company, I fell in with and captured, after a chace of four hours, Le Pou-Epie French lugger privateer, mounting 4 swivels besides small arms, and manned with 17 men, out two days from Dunkirk, but has made no captures. The lugger I sunk, she being so very leaky.

I am, &c.

GEORGE BROAD.

Admiral Peyton, Downs, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 5, 1798.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated March 3, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I received this day from Captain Manby of his Majesty's ship Charon, acquainting me of his having captured a French lugger privateer, named l'Alexandrine, carrying 4 swivels, 1 carriage gun, and 28 men.

I am, &c.

R. KING.

His Majesty's Ship Charon, off Torbay, March 2.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that this morning, the Bury Head bearing N. 6 W. 2 leagues, I chaced for three hours, and captured a fast-sailing lugger privateer, called l'Alexandrine, commanded by Anseline Septan,

tan, belonging to Breſt, but laſt from Morlaix, mounting 4 ſwivels and 1 carriage gun, with 28 men; out ſix days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. MANBY.

Admiral Sir Rich. King, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 6, 1798.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated the 4th inſt.

ENCLOSED is a letter from Captain Bowyer, of the Cameleon ſloop, which I received this morning by the officer who brought in La Souffleur French privateer, captured by the ſaid ſloop on the 2d inſt.

Cameleon, March 3.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on Thurſday the 1ſt March, at ten A. M. Guernſey bearing ſouth eight leagues, I obſerved a cutter, gave chace, and at half paſt five P. M. it falling little wind, and by the help of her oars, ſhe eſcaped under the forts on the Iſle of Baſs. If I had got three leagues more diſtance to run I ſhould have captured her. At three A. M. of the 2d, ſaw a cutter, gave chace, and at four took poſſeſſion of her. She proves to be the Souffleur, thirteen days from Cherbourg, mounting 4 carriage guns, 2 ſwivels, and 40 men, and having captured this cruize the veſſels as underneath, three of the maſters being on board me; and I am in hopes to retake ſome of thoſe veſſels, the wind being ſouth.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. R. BOWYER.

P. S. I have ſent the privateer into port, and going in chace.

Peggy ſloop, of Cardigan, James Pritchard maſter, from Dover to Penzance, with wheat and barley.

Camilla brig, John M'Kenzie maſter, from Hull to Plymouth, with coals.

Delaval, Charles Mann maſter, from Sunderland, loaded with coals, bound to Plymouth.

Betſey, of Guernſey, Thomas Townſend maſter, from Guernſey, bound to Plymouth, with wine.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 10.

A Liſt of Veſſels captured by his Majeſty's Ship Dædalus and Hornet Sloop, under the Command of H. L. Ball, Eſq.

Snow Rebecca (American) from Charleſtown in America, bound to the Iſland of Goree; part of her cargo, pitch, tar, dry goods, tobacco, coffee, molaſſes, and gunpowder. The naval ſtores and gunpowder taken out and landed at this port, and the veſſel liberated.

Ship Preſident (American bottom, with an Engliſh cargo), bound to the Iſland of Goree, taken by the enemy off the Iſlands de Loſs, and recaptured off the mouth of the River Gambia; laden with ſalt. Veſſel and cargo returned to the owner here, on ſalvage being paid.

Ship Quaker (late belonging to Liverpool, retaken) 260 tons, 10 guns, 36 men, trading on the coaſt, bound to the Iſland of Goree; laden with merchandize, and 337 ſlaves.

Sloop Ocean, retaken, late belonging to the Sierra Leone Company, from Goree, having been trading on the coaſt, bound to the Iſland of Goree; laden with cloth, iron, beads, and ten ſlaves.

Schooner La Proſperité (French) from Goree, bound to Goree, laden with Guinea corn. Diſpoſed of here.

Armed Ship Bell, 20 guns, deſtroyed at Goree.

(Signed) H. L. BALL.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 13.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Ireland, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Cork, the 4th inſt.

THE Greyhound captured a Spaniſh ſhip, named La Poſta de Buenos Ayres, laden with hides and tallow, from Monte Video to Bilboa, which ſtood into the convoy. She is brought in here by the Magnanime, along with the James, of Liverpool, outward bound Guineaman, which, having beaten off one French privateer, had ſince ſtood an action of an hour and a half with another, but was captured after loſing her maſter and boatſwain, who were killed, and had two ſeamen wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. The ſhip was re-captured by the Magnanime on the 28th ult. in latitude 45 deg. 52 min. longitude 11 deg. 7 min.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Canada, off Isle Dieu, March 8.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of acquainting you, that this morning a convoy of the enemy was discovered within Isle Dieu, to whom I immediately gave chace with his Majesty's ships under my orders; but the breeze dying away, I made the signal for the boats of my squadron to chace, and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the vessels mentioned on the inclosed list were captured by them. A schooner gun vessel and an armed lugger escaped into the Fromentine Passage, near the Island of Normentier.

Two of the prizes are numbered, and laden with naval stores for the armament equipping at Brest, for the intended expedition against England; the rest have wine and brandy for their cargoes, and were bound from Rochfort to the above port.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WARREN.

A List of Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.

Brig, from Rochefort, bound to Brest,
Brig, from ditto, to ditto,
numbered, and laden with naval stores as transports.

Five Brigs, from Rochefort, bound to Brest, laden with wine and brandy.

Three Chasse Marées, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy.

One Chasse Marée, from ditto, to ditto, laden with wine and brandy, burnt, being on shore.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 20.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 17th inst.

THE Telemachus cutter arrived this morning from Dartmouth. In her way to Spithead she captured La Sophie, a French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, as reported in the inclosed letter from Lieutenant Newton.

Telemachus, at Spithead, March 17.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure of acquainting you, that yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three miles from the Berry Head, I fell in with and gave chace to a cutter: at nine o'clock, two or three leagues to the northward of the Casket's Lights, I came up with and captured her. She is called La Sophie French cutter privateer, of 4 guns and 20 men, belonging to St. Maloes; had been from that place two days, and had taken nothing. I am happy to say that she was prevented from taking three English brigs that were very near her when I gave chace. At half past seven his Majesty's brig Sea Gull joined in the chace, and was in sight when I captured her.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THO. NEWTON.

Adm. Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, at Sea, Feb. 21, 1798.

SIR,

YOU will herewith receive letters from Captain Lord Henry Powlett, of his Majesty's ship the Thalia, and Captain Downman, of the Speedy sloop; the first giving an account of the capture of a French privateer, and the latter detailing an action between the Speedy and another of the enemy's privateers, which does great honour to her Captain, officers, and company.

I am, &c.
ST. VINCENT.

Thalia, at Sea, Feb. 16.

SIR,

ON the 5th inst. at four, A. M. Cape Finisterre being S. W. 70 leagues, I came up with and captured the Antoine French privateer brig, mounting 16 guns, and having 70 men: she was returning from a cruize to Rochelle, having captured five neutral vessels.

I am, &c.
H. POWLETT.

Geo. Hope, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Alcmene,

Speedy, Tagus, Feb. 16.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that on the 3d instant, at day-light, being

being 17 leagues west of Vigo, we discovered a brig bearing down on us with all sail set. At three P. M. being within half a mile of us, she hauled her wind, and opened her fire; on which we made all sail to close, engaging her until half past five, when she tacked and made sail from us. I immediately tacked, continuing to engage till half past seven, when, from her advantage of sailing and little wind, she got out of gun-shot. Owing to the great swell, we received little damage, having only our fore-topmast shot through, with some of the running rigging cut. It falling calm, and the vessels separating against all our efforts with the sweeps, I had the mortification, about twelve o'clock, to see her fire several guns at our prize that we had taken the day before. Owing to the good conduct of the master, who with 12 men were on board the prize, battened down 26 Spaniards, and made their escape in a small boat. At day-light a breeze of wind sprung up, which enabled us to fetch her. At eight o'clock, she being within gun-shot, tacked, and made all sail from us, rowing with her sweeps at the same time. We chaced her until noon, when they, finding she had the heels of us, shortened sail, wore, and stood towards us, with a red flag flying at the main-top-gallant-mast head. At half past twelve, being within pistol shot, we began to engage her, with the wind upon the larboard quarter. At two, observing her fire to slacken, I thought it a good opportunity to lay her on board, but at that instant she wore, and came to the wind on the starboard tack; but finding us close upon her starboard quarter, and from her braces and bow lines being shot away, our yard coming square, she took the opportunity to put before the wind, and made all sail from us. We immediately wore after her, firing musquetry at each other for 20 minutes, and so soon as the lower mast was secured, set our studding sails, and continued the chace until seven P. M. when we lost sight, from her superior sailing. I then hauled our wind, and made short tacks all night to fall in with our prize; at day-light saw her to windward; at ten P. M. retook her, with ten Frenchmen on board. I learn from the prizemaster, the brig is called the Papillon, 360 tons burthen, pierced for 18 guns, mounting 14, 4 twelve and 10 nine pounders, manned with 160 men. We had five men killed and four badly wounded. I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant Dutton, and Mr. Johnson, boatswain, amongst the killed. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Marshall, master, for his good conduct during the action. Every praise is due to the ship's company for their good behaviour. As all our lower masts, bowsprit, main boom, both topmasts, and most of the yards were shot through, with all the standing and running rigging cut, I thought proper to put into Lisbon to repair our damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH DOWNMAN.

[Another Letter from his Lordship mentions the Emerald, Capt. Waller, having captured a French privateer Le Chasseur barque, pierced for 16 guns, but mounts only 8, and 72 men.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Canada, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Pertius D'Antioche, the 14th of March 1798.

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the night of the 13th inst. I stood into the Pertius D'Antioche with his Majesty's ships under my orders, and anchored near Basque Road; and have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the boats of the squadron captured the vessels mentioned on the list which accompanied this letter.

A List of Vessels belonging to the French Republic, captured by the Squadron under the Orders of Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. in the Pertius D'Antioche, on the 14th of March 1798.

Brig L'Esperance, from Bourdeaux bound to Nantz, laden with brandy, wine, &c. &c.

Brig Heureux Succes, from Bourdeaux to Rochfort, laden with ditto.

Brig Martin Marie, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Brig St. Etienne, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Brig La Virginie, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chasse Marée St. Julian, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chasse Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chasse

Chaſſe Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

Chaſſe Marée, from ditto to ditto, laden with ditto.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains two Extracts of Letters to Sir R. Onſlow; the firſt mentions the ſloop Echo to have fallen in on the 23d inſt. to the northward of Camperdown, with a French cutter privateer, mounting 10 guns, which ſhe drove on ſhore and deſtroyed. The other from Capt. Wallis, of the Proſerpine, ſtating his having detained a Dutch galliot, which he fell in with off St. Abb's Head, the Captain not giving a ſatisfactory account of himſelf.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS.

In the ſitting of the Council of Five Hundred, of the 14th inſtant, Citizen Gauſan delivered a philippic on the ſubject of the intended invaſion of this country. "The hatred againſt the Engliſh Government (ſays he) muſt be national. *A war of extermination* ſhall ſoon be commenced againſt a people who have become an object of execration to all nations on earth. In order to accelerate that moment, let every ſpeaker conclude his ſpeech with the words of Cato—'*Delenda eſt Carthago*;' and let the Preſident riſe each ſitting with theſe words: "*Vengeance againſt the Engliſh Government, the oppreſſer of all nations.*" Received with applauſe, ordered to be printed, and the motion referred to a committee.

Copenhagen, March 29. Citizen Grouvelle, the French Envoy here, chuſing to take umbrage at the Croix de St. Louis worn at this reſidence by various Emigrants and Daniſh Officers, who had formerly ſerved in France, has obtained of our Court the ſuppreſſion of this emblem of the old monarchy, which has accordingly been laid down by royal order a fortnight ago.

The finances have likewiſe been touched upon, and a loan, or rather contribution of ſix millions of Daniſh marks [150 000l.] demanded by Grouvelle a few days ſince. He urges, that his maſters want it, and it is feared he will ſucceed in obtaining at leaſt one-half of the ſum required, by way of quietus, notwithſtanding the great inconvenience which the public purſe muſt feel by this drawback, at a time when the nation is ſtruggling againſt the late diſaſters to which the great fire and a neutral war have expoſed it.

ARRETE OF THE DIRECTORY.

March 31.

The Executive Directory, conſidering the accounts which have been laid before it by the Miniſter of Marine and the Colonies, during his late reſidence at Breſt, and reflecting that the want of concert between the operations of the army and the fleet, intended to ſerve in the expedition againſt England, oppoſes obſtacles to the neceſſary diſpatch, and may retard the ſucceſs of it, iſſues the following arrete:

ART. I. General Buonaparte ſhall repair to Breſt in the courſe of the preſent decade, to take the command of the Army of England.

2. He is inveſted with the controul and direction of all the land and naval ſtores that are to be employed in the expedition againſt England.

3. The preſent arrete ſhall not be printed. The Miniſters of War and of the Marine are charged in their reſpective departments with the execution of it.

MERLIN, Preſident.
LA GARDE, Secretay.

ROME.

The following is the ſpirited letter of the Officers of the French army at Rome to General Berthier, on the ſubject of the peculation of which ſome officers of the Staff had been guilty.

"*Citizen General*,

"The rapid march of the Army of Italy to Rome, to avenge the murder committed upon the perſon of General Duphot, is an undoubted proof of the eagerneſs with which every Frenchman is ready to ſacrifice his life for the liberty and happineſs of his country. Nevertheleſs, certain individuals, inveſted with authority, go through all the richeſt houſes in this city, and carry off the moſt valuable effects without giving any receipt. Such offences ought not to paſs with impunity: they cry for vengeance: they diſgrace the French name, which now in a peculiar manner is calculated to inſpire reſpect throughout the univerſe. Yes; we ſwear by the Eternal, in whoſe temple (the Rotunda) we are aſſembled, that we diſapprove of all the ſpoliations committed in the city of Rome and other places of the Eccleſiaſtical States.

States. We profess contempt and hatred for the base individuals who have been guilty of them. We swear likewise, that henceforth we will cease to be the instruments of these monsters who abuse our courage. The soldiers and the officer suffer the severest distress from the arrears of their pay being so long undischarged, and yet the means of payment are great. There are in the military chest several millions, while three millions would be sufficient to discharge the pay which is due to us. We insist upon it that the troops shall be paid, and that within twenty-four hours. The accounts of each corps are already made up, consequently their ordinary pay can be easily adjusted; and, with regard to the arrears since Prairial last, the accounts can be made up in forty-eight hours. We likewise insist, that the effects carried off under various pretexts from houses and churches belonging to foreign powers with whom we are at peace shall be instantly restored, and that all these edifices be reinstated in the situation in which they stood before our entry into Rome. Besides the discharge of our pay, we insist upon vengeance being inflicted upon the robberies committed by our superior officers, and by those wasteful and corrupt Administrations which night and day indulge in the most scandalous luxury and debauchery. Citizen General, you have complete authority in your hands; it is in your power to exercise the utmost severity against those miscreants by whom, we repeat, we are disgraced. We tell you plainly at the same time, that if you do not put a stop to the excesses which prevail, and punish the authors of those which have been committed, we throw upon you the disgrace by which we are threatened, since you will then be considered as their accomplice in the guilt. We still wish to flatter ourselves, however, that you are innocent, and that your future conduct will prove it; but as the principles which we profess in this Address may be misrepresented, we apprise you that we are to send a copy of it to the Directory, and procure its insertion in the Journals of the French Republic. We likewise shall have it printed, and posted at Rome in both languages, to prove to the Roman People our innocence, with respect to the crimes committed against them. If you think it of importance, Citizen General, to possess our esteem (that is, the esteem of the army) you will not lose a moment in giving us the most prompt and complete justice.

"Health and respect!"

[Followed by three pages of Signatures.]

*** It is worthy of remark, however, that this lettet has never been published entire in the Paris papers. We have translated it from one of the German French Journals.

WEST INDIES.

By the Leeward Island Mail we have received some very circumstantial advices of what has passed in the West Indies respecting Lord Camelford, who was tried by a Court Martial on the 13th of January last, at Fort Royal Bay, for the murder of Lieutenant Peterson, and acquitted.

Antigua, Jan. 23, 1798.

On the 13th inst. died at English Harbour, Charles Peterson, Esq. First Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Perdrix. This event was occasioned by a dispute between the deceased and Lord Camelford, upon the right of commanding at English Harbour. Lord Camelford commanded his Majesty's sloop of war the Favorite, by virtue of an order or warrant from Admiral Harvey; and Mr. Peterson, though an older lieutenant than Lord Camelford, had lately served on board that ship under his command; but having been removed to the Perdrix, and Lord Camelford not having a commission as master and commander, Mr. Peterson being then at English harbour, supposing himself to be the commanding officer, and, under that idea, issued some orders to Lord Camelford, which were answered by other orders from Lord C. to Mr. Peterson. Upon Mr. Peterson's refusal to obey these orders, a Lieutenant, with a party of marines, were sent to put him under arrest, and Mr. P. prepared for resistance, and ordered the crew of the Perdrix to arm in his defence. But before any conflict took place, Lord Camelford arrived, went up to Mr. P. and demanded if he would obey his orders or not, and upon being answered in the negative, he immediately shot him dead upon the spot.

An inquest was taken by the coroner the next day; but the jury, not being willing to take upon themselves the determination of the question upon whom the command at English Harbour had devolved, found only that the deceased had been

been shot by Lord Camelford in consequence of a mutiny.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from an Officer in his Majesty's ship Vengeance, dated Antigua, Feb. 9.

"No doubt you have heard of the death of Lieutenant Peterson, of his Majesty's Ship Perdrix, who was shot by Lord Camelford. The circumstances are as follow:

"Lord Camelford has the rank of master and commander, and has the command of his Majesty's sloop of war the Favorite. The Favorite and Perdrix were lying in English Harbour on Saturday the 13th of January, at which time Captain Fahie, of the Perdrix, was absent in St. Kitts. Mr. Peterson was First Lieutenant of the Perdrix. Lord Camelford, as being commanding officer at that time in English Harbour, ordered Lieutenant Peterson to row guard in the harbour for that night. This order Lieutenant Peterson refused to obey. Captain Fahie being Lord Camelford's senior officer, and his Lordship having therefore, in his opinion, no right to give the order. Both ships were hauled along-side the dock-yard, repairing, and the companies of each ship collected round the party in the dock yard, where the altercation began. Many words passed between the Lieutenant and his Lordship, but still Mr. Peterson refused to obey. About twelve of the crew of the Perdrix came to the spot armed in a few minutes afterwards, and Lord Camelford brought six of his marines to the place, armed also. Mr. Peterson now drew up his men in a line, and he stood at their head with a sword by his side; Lord Camelford also drew up his six men in a line fronting the Perdrix's people, and distant about four yards. His Lordship then quitted the place for about two minutes, and returned with a pistol in his hand, which he had borrowed of an officer of the yard. Mr. Peterson was standing at the head of his men, as before, with his sword drawn, the point of it resting on the ground. In this position Lord Camelford went up to him with his pistol in his hand, and said, "Do you still persist in refusing to obey my orders?" To which the Lieutenant answered, "Yes, I do refuse." On which Lord Camelford instantly clapped the pistol to his right breast, and fired. Mr. Peterson fell on his back immediately, and never spoke a word more, or moved, as the ball went entirely through his body. His corpse was then carried into the capstan-house, where Lord Camelford attended and examined the body. The armed part of the crews of the two ships quietly went on board their respective ships, and Lord Camelford gave himself up as a prisoner to Captain Matson, of the Beaver sloop of war, in which ship he was carried up to the Admiral in Fort Royal Bay, and there tried and acquitted. His Lordship gave in a very admirably written defence, containing eighteen pages, very closely written. He is now returned to this place, and is again in command of his ship. Lieutenant Peterson was a native of Nevis, of a very respectable family there, and quite a youth.

The following is the sentence of a Court-Martial assembled and held on board his Majesty's ship Invincible, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, the 20th of January 1798, and held by adjournment every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) until the 25th.

Present, William Cayley, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Invincible, and Senior Captain of his Majesty's ships and vessels in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, President.

Captains
Jemmet Mainwaring,
Richard Brown,
Charles Ekins,
and
Alexander S. Burrowes.

The Court (being duly sworn according to Act of Parliament) in pursuance of an order from Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, and in the Seas adjacent, proceeded to try the Right Honourable Lord Camelford, acting Commander of his Majesty's sloop Favorite, for the death of Lieutenant Charles Peterson, of his Majesty's ship Perdrix, on the evening of the 13th instant, in the naval yard of Antigua; and having heard the whole of the evidence adduced on the occasion, and what the Prisoner had to offer in his defence, and maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same; and being fully sensible of the necessity of prompt measures in cases of mutiny, are unanimously of opinion, that the very extraordinary and manifest disobedience of Lieutenant Peterson, both before and at the instant of

of his death, to the lawful orders of Lord Camelford, the ſenior Officer at Engliſh Harbour at that time, and the violent meaſures taken by Lieutenant Peterſon to reſiſt the ſame, by arming the Perdrix's ſhip's company, were acts of mutiny highly injurious to the diſcipline of his Majeſty's ſervice: The Court do therefore unanimouſly adjudge, that the Right Honourable Lord Camelford be honourably acquitted, and he is hereby unanimouſly and honourably acquitted accordingly.

WM. CAYLEY.
JEM. MAINWARING,
C. EKINS,
RICH. BROWN.
A. S. BURROWES.

J. H. BRIGGS, Judge Advocate on the occaſion.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 26.

THIS morning Mr. Barrett, of No. 72, Cheapſide, a wholeſale dealer in the Mancheſter line, was apprehended by Lawrence, a City Marſhalman, at the Croſs Keys, on the Surry ſide of Blackfriars Bridge, on a charge of having forged, or being concerned in forging, ſeveral bills on the houſe of Mr. Stanfield, in Watling-ſtreet, who is alſo in the Mancheſter line. On his being firſt apprehended, he denied his name, but on being identified by a perſon who knew him, he reſigned himſelf. When he arrived at the Poultry Compter, he ſent to the Lord Mayor, requeſting he would indulge him with a private hearing, to which his Lordſhip immediately conſented. His examination came on at ſeven o'clock in the evening, previous to which, two officers were ſent to his houſe by his Lordſhip, to ſeize all papers and letters, as it was expected that ſome important matters would be developed reſpecting the forgeries in which Mrs. Adamſon, Wilkinſon, and Kavana, are involved, which turned out to be the fact. Several letters were found, which have been received from houſes in different parts of the country, threatening him with immediate apprehenſion if their bills were not taken up, as they had ſome ſuſpicion they were forgeries. Theſe bills were paid.

It is dreadful to relate the many bills that appeared to be in circulation, purporting to be drawn at Guernſey, America, and various places, payable and accepted in the names of perſons who have no exiſtence, the moſt part of which are directed to be paid at No. 24, Old Change, the late reſidence of Kavana; but almoſt every bill is accepted by a different name.

At the time appointed he was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Manſion-Houſe, when Mr. Stanfield attended his examination, and the bill of 54l. 1s. was produced on which the proſecution was brought, and which bore the indorſement of Mr. Barrett, from whom Mr. Stanfield ſwore he received it. The bill purported to be drawn at Briſtol in America, by Andrew Moxam, on Richard Griffin, No. 24, Old Change, in favour of Samuel Roſs and Son. Proper enquiry had been made, but no ſuch perſon could be found. Mr. Stanfield further depoſed, that he was the holder of two other bills which had been ſhewn to Mr. Barrett, who informed him they would not be honoured, as they were all fictious names. He was accordingly committed to the care of two officers, who each took hold of an arm till they arrived at the gate of the Compter, when the turnkey went forward to open it, and left the priſoner with his partner. Mr. Barrett availed himſelf of the moment, made a ſudden ſpring from under his arm, and effected his eſcape.

AARIL 6. A ſmall party of Gentlemen from the city, compoſed of Meſſrs. John Melliſh (of the houſe of John Gore and Co. of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet), Mr. William Boſanquet, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and Mr. Peter Pole, of Mansfield-ſtreet, Portland-place, quitted town for Windſor, with a view of taking a few days hunting with his Majeſty's ſtag hounds, theſe Gentlemen accompanied the hounds on Saturday. His Majeſty, underſtanding they were from the city, and gentlemen who ranked highly in the commercial world, directed that a deer of much ſpeed and bottom ſhould be turned out on Tueſday for their diverſion at Langley Broom. A chace of many hours was the conſequence of this arrangement: the deer was turned out about nine o'clock in the morning, and was taken at three in the afternoon, after a run of an unuſual

usual distance, between Chertsey and Staines.

After the chace had ended, the gentlemen returned to the castle at Salthill, where Mr. Mellish had left his carriage, for which place the party set off for London immediately after dinner. Post-horses were put to the carriage, and they were proceeding on their way to town, when, about half an hour past eight, and within a quarter of a mile of the Magpies, on Hounslow Heath, they were attacked by two footpads, who started out of a hedge, one of whom stood at the heads of the horses, while the other went to the side of the carriage, and, without any previous intimation, instantly fired a pistol, the contents of which passed through the window on the left-hand side, through the frame of that on the opposite side. On the windows being put down, the assassins demanded the fire-arms in the chaise; they were informed by the gentlemen there were none, whereupon a second pistol was discharged into the carriage, and their money demanded. Mr. Mellish gave his watch, Mr. Pole a note-case, containing some small bank-notes, and Mr. Bosanquet gave them all the money he had in his pocket. Neither of them expressed a desire of resistance, but immediately surrendered their property. After the robbers had obtained their booty, and before the carriage was allowed to proceed, a third pistol was discharged from the right-hand side of the carriage, the contents of which entering the window in an oblique direction, and, Mr. Mellish being seated in the left corner of the carriage, unfortunately struck him in the forehead. Mr. Pole, who was seated in the opposite corner, received the gunpowder in his face and eyes, where it lodged, and for a short space of time deprived him of his sight. The person who fired this last pistol, after uttering a most horrid oath, directed the boy to drive on. They had not proceeded many yards when Mr. Bosanquet asked his companions if they had received any injury. To which Mr. Mellish replied, that he feared he was hit on the head; and, on coming up to the light at the Magpies, his face and clothes were perceived to be covered with blood; the ball from the last pistol had entered his forehead about half inch above the right eye. He was much exhausted from the loss of blood, and was carried up stairs at the Magpies, and laid on a bed. A messenger was dispatched instantly to Hounslow for assistance, and Mr. Frogley, an eminent surgeon and apothecary of that place, in proceeding thither, was stopped and robbed by the same gang. The seat of the wound was too complicated and difficult perhaps for Mr. Frogley's single interference, and accordingly a messenger was dispatched to London, who brought down Messrs. Blizard, Jones, and Rush; by whose united aid, however, the situation of the bullet could not be discovered. Mr. Mellish died on Sunday.

11. The Commission for the trial of the persons in custody for High Treason, was opened at Maidstone before the Justices Buller and Heath; and on Thursday morning Mr. O'Conner, Mr. O'Coigley, Mr Binns, Mr. Alley, Jeremiah Leary (Mr. O'Conner's servant) were brought to the bar.

Mr. Justice Buller informed them, that the Grand Jury of the county had found a bill of indictment against them for High Treason; that the Court intended to adjourn to the 30th instant, when they would be arraigned, and that probably their trials would come on the next day. He then asked if the prisoners had any thing to pray of the court.

Mr. O'Conner said, he wished to know if he was informal in asking whether his trial could not be put off till a later day, as he might have occasion to bring witnesses from Ireland.

Mr. Justice Buller answered, that the Court could say nothing to that; but that, if he wished to have counsel assigned him, it could now be done. Mr. Plomer and Mr. Dallas are said to be his Counsel

Mr. Binns desired that Mr. Gurney might be assigned as one of his Counsel; Mr. Alley made the same request for Mr. Ferguson; and Jeremiah Leary for Mr. Scott. The Court gave orders accordingly.

The opening of the commission brought a great number of persons to Maidstone. The principal inns were quite crowded. The witnesses for the Crown were thirty-one in number.

The following is an extract from the Charge of Judge Buller:

"Our enquiries, as appears by our commission, are to be confined to High Treason and Mis-prision of Treason. It was the happiness of this country, for a series of years, to be almost strangers to the crime of Treason, until new principles and opinions were adopted in France, and which have unfortunately misled the minds of unthinking people, and

and which were broached by the discontented in this Country, who have pursued means which tend to the introduction of the same kind of anarchy and confusion which lately prevailed in France. Powerful as these opinions have been in France, and extensive as have been their influence, they cannot make way in the minds and affections of the steady and the sober part of the people of this country; because our Constitution shews us, that men may, with us, live happy if they please; and the Law shows equal protection from the highest to the lowest, to all the members of our community. In the present state of our constitution and government, we have nothing to fear from power and authority, for the civil magistrate can only act on the advice of others, and they are responsible for their conduct, and cannot give any advice but such as the law of the realm sanctions. We have full security for our freedom, for no law can be enacted which will not render every member of the Legislative Body liable to its effect, as well as the poorest subject in the realm; and the law, while it restrains vice, is also the security of virtue. There is not in this country one rule or measure of action for the rich, and another for the poor; both are equally governed by the law: rank, fortune, and authority have, with us, no power to oppress the needy; every crime which one man may commit towards another is prohibited, and the aggressor is punished by the law. Every grievance which a man feels, every injury he sustains, is redressed and repaired by the law. It is in this system of human society, that true and valuable equality consists. Difference of rank and station is the certain effect of such a system; men, by superior talents and superior application, excel their neighbours, and virtue itself would be left without one of its happiest incentives, if the prudent and industrious were put upon a footing with the dissipated and idle.

"It may, perhaps, seem strange to some, that a number of men should wish to adopt another form of Government; but it was the observation of a very wise man, "that he who goes and tells the people that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, will never want hearers." The reason for it is a very plain one; the secrets that belong to a Government, the difficulties and perplexities of it are great, and almost innumerable; they are also, many of them at least, inevitable, and the people at large have not sufficient judgment to consider duly of these things. Among these disadvantages, that are inseparable from every State, much mischief may be done by designing men; much mischief has been done by dwelling on imperfections which are inseparable from every human system, and by imputing all the evils which happen to a State, to the general corruption of its rulers; by which artifice the people are taught that they ought, for their own safety, to take the Government into their own hands. They would do well to consider, whether any change of Government could serve them. They would do well to remember, that Government, even if Monarchy were no part of it, must, from the nature of the thing, soon fall into the hands of a few, and the condition of the mass of the people would not be in the least improved. Under our present system, we see daily that private individuals, by the due and diligent application of their talents, acquire large fortunes, and obtain the highest ranks and honours; of the truth of this, the instances are numerous in every department. But as no State ever did, nor ever could, satisfy all descriptions of men, we have had, and we still have, those who are discontented. One man thinks his merits are neglected, and imputes the fault to the Government under which he lives, although, in truth, he may over-rate his value.

"Others have brought themselves to indigence, or embarrassment, by their own imprudence, and conceive that a general change of things will better their condition; such descriptions of men look to anarchy and confusion as the chance of their relief. In the due administration of the Law, and the regular course of Government, they can hope for no advantage. They are in haste to better their condition; they therefore wish for that disorder in the State, by which they hope, but they vainly hope, to obtain in a day, and on the sudden, that affluence and honour, which is properly the reward only of a virtuous and long life. Such men have existed, more or less numerously, at all times, and it has been the policy of the Law of England to check and thwart their views. To guard against such turbulent spirits, the common Law, and also the Statute, have made various provisions."

His Lordship then went into a description of the various acts and intents which constitute High Treason, and concluded with assuring the Jury, that the

Court would be ready on every occasion, when they were in doubt, to aid them with their advice.

13. This evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Sylvester, and three other messengers belonging to the Duke of Portland's office, together with three Bow-street officers, and Emmerson, beadle of Manchester, arrived in town from that place with the following persons apprehended by them on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, on suspicion of High Treason, viz. James Dixon, James Hughes, and Andrew Dogherty, weavers; John Dodds, a taylor; William Cowdrey, a printer; Moses Fry, a taylor; Thomas Towle, a spinner; and William Chetham, a cotton-manufacturer. They were all safely lodged in the House of Correction in Cold-bath fields. They were escorted to London by different parties of the military. An attempt was made at Manchester to rescue Hughes, which, by the vigilance of the officers, was defeated. The papers found upon the prisoners are left in the possession of Mr. Floud.

The brother of Cowdrey was also apprehended, but nothing appearing to criminate him, he was discharged at Manchester. All the above prisoners, except Chetham and Cowdrey, are Irishmen.

It is asserted, that the persons brought from Manchester are accused of having administered an oath, supposed similar to that of the United Irish, to 150 soldiers, and many others.

One of the Cowdreys was lately employed as a compositor on one of the London anti-ministerial prints. His father, if we mistake not, is in custody for having printed a libel.

19. The most fortunate discoveries of the designs of the traitors to their country have resulted from the apprehending of the persons at Manchester. Sixteen persons belonging to the London Corresponding Society were the night before last taken into custody, and at twelve o'clock last night, another division of the Society (and we believe the head of it) called the Executive Committee, whilst sitting in high consult.

This Committee had long met, very secretly, in a large old building in the passage leading out of Newcastle-street, Strand, into Craven-buildings. Sixteen members of the Society were last night found sitting, with a box, books, papers, &c. and several desks, as if the secretaries of the different divisions were there to take down the minutes of the resolutions of the Executive Committee. There was also an elevated seat like a pulpit. Eight of these democrats were first conveyed to Carpmeal's, in Bow-street, while the other eight remained under guard: the second eight were afterwards taken away, and all of them were lodged in secure custody. The box, with the papers and the books tied on the outside of it, was taken away by the King's Messenger.

Among the various papers that have been found in possession of the confederacy, is a letter from the Corresponding Society to their coadjutors at Manchester, complaining *that they have no arms*, and that for want of them they cannot act with any considerable effect. In answer to this application, they are told by *their brethren* at Manchester, "The best arms you can employ is FIRE!"

Further arrests of members of the Corresponding Society were made the next day, both in town and country. In a house in Cow Cross, where some of them were taken, 500 pikes and daggers were found.

Among those arrested in Craven House were Lemaitre, who was implicated in the plot for attempting to kill the King by means of an air-gun; Galloway, Secretary; and Hodgson, the hatter, of Westminster. They had long assembled in the room. The house was kept by an old woman, and is inhabited by other persons. This old woman, in sweeping the floor, picked up a card, which, upon shewing to some persons, discovered the business of the meetings. It is supposed that some very important information has been obtained.

Among the papers seized belonging to the Committee of the Corresponding Society, was one called "The Torch, or a Light to enlighten the Nations of Europe in their way towards Peace and Happiness," partly extracted from a blasphemous French publication, tending to excite, by way of dialogue, the middling and lower orders of the people, and the soldiery, against the Legislative, Ecclesiastical, and Magisterial authorities.

Bone, the Bookseller (who kept in Lower Holborn a Reading Room for the Democrats), and Spence, in Little Turnstile, who published *Pigs' Meat, or Food for Swine*, are among the persons arrested.

Plymouth,

Plymouth, April 3. We are extremely concerned to announce the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip the Pallas, of 32 guns, the Hon. Capt. Curzon.

The Pallas arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tueſday morning, from a cruize off the coaſt of France. Soon after ſhe anchored, a heavy gale of wind came on from the S. by W. attended with a moſt tremendous ſea, which continued with increaſing violence until about ſeven o'clock on Wedneſday morning, when ſhe parted with one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the ſhore before her other anchors could bring her up. The yards and topmaſts were then ſtruck, and ſhe rode with an apparent degree of ſafety until half paſt eight, when ſhe again began to drive. The crew now cut away all her maſts, to prevent her holding ſo much wind; but, notwithſtanding all their exertions, ſhe did not bring up, though with three anchors ahead, until the after part ſtruck upon the rocks in the Bay, between Withy Hedge and Mount Batten Point. The tide, by this time, was at ſtrong ebb, and the ſhip remained with her head to the ſea, being kept in that ſituation by means of her cables and anchors until a quarter paſt three o'clock, the ſea making a free and tremendous break over her. Though now quite aground abaft, the ſea raiſed her fore-part ſo much, that the cables parted, and the ſurf heaving her broadſide round, beat againſt her with ſo much fury, that ſhe was every minute completely hid from the view of the ſpectators. Whilſt in this ſituation, every hope of the crew being ſaved ſeemed at an end; but providentially, from the circumſtance of her drawing leſs water forward than abaft, every ſucceeding ſurf forced her bow round nearer to the land, until ſhe got again nearly end on with her ſtern to the ſea. The ſhip being now quite aground, fore and aft, ſhe was thus made to heel towards the ſhore, and by the latter fortunate circumſtance, the crew were ſheltered from the violent beat of the ſea, and expoſed only to the ſpray, which every minute formed a cloud over them. In this ſtate the ſhip lay till eleven o'clock, when the crew were out of danger, and by noon the tide had left her ſo as to enable the officers and men to get aſhore with ſafety. The gale abated about one, and the crew, with the people from the dock-yard, began to get out the ſtores, the greater part of which will be ſaved. A more melancholy ſcene, for at leaſt two hours, could not be witneſſed, as no other proſpect appeared during that time than the loſs of the whole crew, becauſe, in their then ſituation, no aſſiſtance could poſſibly be given to them, either on the land or ſea ſide. On board the Pallas, one man only loſt his life, and he was killed by the fall of the mainmaſt. The ſhip was reduced to ſuch a ſtate of wreck, that ſhe could not be got off, and it was expected ſhe would fall to pieces the next flood tide.

A boat belonging to the Canada, in attempting to go to the relief of the Pallas, was upſet, and Mr. Maſſey, acting Lieutenant of the Canada, and three ſeamen, were unfortunately drowned.

MARRIAGES.

FEBRUARY 26.

HENRY Hartley, eſq. barriſter at law, to Lady Louiſa Lumley.

MARCH 13. Henry Revel Reynolds, eſq. to Miſs Ann Mitford.

24. Sir Thomas Trollope, bart. to Miſs Thorold, daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart.

APRIL 10. James Mackintoſh, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Allen, of Creſſely, in the county of Pembroke.

Dr. Cory, maſter of Emmanuel College, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, to Miſs Apthorpe, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Apthorpe, prebendary of Finſbury.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 9.

AT Berkeley, N. Hickes, esq.

11. At Burford, Oxfordshire, Thomas Willes, esq.

14. At Salisbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Long, relict of Walter Long, esq. of that city.

16. At Blackheath hill, Greenwich, aged 56, Mrs. Mary Snodgrass, wife of Gabriel Snodgrass, esq. surveyor of the East India Company's shipping.

At Chichester, James Lloydd, esq.

17. At Hayes, Middlesex, Mr. John Smith, late of St. John's, Westminster.

At King's Mills, near Inverness, Mr. Geo. Beane, writer.

18. At Bath, the Rev. John A. Hunter, son of Dr. Hunter, of York.

At Gloucester, Abraham Rudhall, esq.

Mr. William Jenkins, one of the clerks of the Bank, of a decline. He was remarkable for his height, and was buried, by permission of the Governors of the Bank, in the ground within that building, which formerly was the burial ground of St. Christopher's church. He was aged 31 years, and his outer coffin measured more than 8 feet in length.

19. Mr. Ravenhill, dancing master, at Shrewsbury.

20. Mr. Robert Parnell, apothecary, in Holborn.

Mr. Marmaduke Vavasour, tanner, of Oulton, near Leeds.

At Moffyvale, near Lisburne, Mr. James Agnew Linnen, merchant.

Lately, at Hull, aged 38 years, the Rev. Thomas Carter, late minister of the Ebenezer chapel, Dagger-lane, in that town.

21. In Cowley-street, Westminster, Captain Nathaniel Bateman, of the royal navy.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Captain Walter Saunders, of the East Middlesex militia.

At Halifax, Yorkshire, Mr. Michael Dillon, merchant, of Dublin.

At Dronfield, Yorkshire, aged 94 years and 11 months, Mrs. Anne Ockley, daughter of the Rev. Simon Ockley, professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in the reign of Queen Anne, and author of The History of the Saracens, and other learned works.

Mr. Thomas Wroe, formerly merchant at Leeds.

22. At Hackney, Mr. Gatfield, sen.

At Winchester, the Countess Dowager of Banbury.

In Grafton-street, Mr. Haywood, brother in law to Lord Howe.

23. At Howsfield Grove, Palmer's Green Edmonton, in his 82d year, Mr. Isaac Smith, many years partner in the house of Freance and Barclay, bankers, Lombard-street.

At Downton, Mr. Sheffield, surgeon there.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Parker, adjutant of the Ayrshire fencible cavalry.

At Winchester, Mrs. Eden, relict of Dr. Eden, prebendary and archdeacon of that cathedral.

At Liverpool, Captain Peter Lawson.

24. Mr. Thomas Jackson, of the Norwich company of comedians, aged 57. He formerly performed two or three seasons at the Haymarket.

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Milton, near Northampton.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Berdingbury, Warwickshire.

25. Colin Campbell, comptroller of the customs at Campbeltown.

26. William Gill, esq. aged 78, many years a wholesale stationer in Abchurch-lane. He was some time common-councilman for Walbrook ward, for which district he was chosen alderman in 1781, served the office of sheriff that year, and lord-mayor in 1788-9.

At Monmouth, Harford Jones, esq. in his 60th year.

At Sheffield, the Rev. John Harmer, dissenting minister: he was seized, at the shop of Messrs. Ridguard and Bennet, booksellers, with the *angina pectoris*, and expired immediately.

27. At Goldstone, near Sandwich, John Curling, esq.

At Lewes, Sussex, Mrs. Lane, relict of Thomas Lane, M. D.

28. Mr. Ingleby, in the 117th year of his age, who had been 95 years a domestic in the family of Lady Webster.

30. Mr. John Seaman, of Middlewich, Cheshire, aged 81.

31. At High Wycombe, Bucks, Thos. Shrimpton, esq.

Mr. Stephen Jeffard, of the Isle of Thanet, aged 81 years.

Lately, in the Lock Hospital, on Lazar's hill, Dublin, the once beautiful and much admired Mrs. Porter.

APRIL 1. The Right Hon. Louisa Lady Willoughby de Broke, in her 60th year. She was sister to the late Earl of Guildford and the present Bishop of Winchester.

At Yateley, Hants, aged 75, Joseph Edgar, esq. late of Weymouth.

Mr. Matthew Kitchin, of Birmingham.

At Hallow Park, Worcestershire, Thomas Berwick, esq. late of Frampton upon Severn, Gloucestershire.

2. At Bristol Hotwells, in his 19th year, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tissington, in Derbyshire.

At

At Edinburgh, Lady Maxwell, wife of Sir William Maxwell.

At Clapham Common, Samuel B. Parkman, esq. of Boston, in America.

At Lichfield, Mr. Samuel Harrison, alderman of that city.

3. Mr. Richard Lobb. of Lambeth, formerly a bookseller at Chelmsford, and for 18 years editor of a periodical publication.

Robert Barton, esq. of Rownhams, in the county of Hants, aged 90.

Major Woolhead, esq. of the navy office.

4. At Woolwich, Major-General Phipps, of the corps of royal engineers.

The Rev. Henry Jenner, vicar of Great Bedwin, and chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury.

At Portsmouth, William Carter, esq. several times mayor of that borough.

John Parsons, esq. of Rickmansworth, Herts.

5. Mrs. Gregson, wife of Mr. Gregson, of Apothecaries Hall.

Michael Downs, esq. of Piccadilly, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the liberty of Westminster.

6. At Llanelly, in Caermarthenshire, Sir Edward Mansill, bart. of Straday, in that county.

Mr. Moses Willats, of the Poultry.

J. White, esq. collector of the port of Malton.

8. At Dulwich, Thomas Wright, esq. alderman of Candlewick ward. He was elected alderman of Candlewick ward in 1777, on the resignation of Sir Charles Asgil; was sheriff in 1779; and lord-mayor in 1785.

At Islington, in his 39th year, Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, merchant.

9. At Exton, in Rutlandshire, the Rt. Hon. Henry Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, and Viscount Campden.

Mr. Hugh Ingram, merchant, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street.

John Mellish, esq. of Albemarle street, and of Hemels, Herts. from being shot by an highwayman a few days before.

At Buccleugh place, David Simpson, esq.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, George Lord Headley, member for Ripon, in Yorkshire.

At Hendon, aged near fourscore, Mr. John Willock, father of Mr. Willock, of Golden-square.

10. William Bluitt, esq. alderman of York, in his 66th year.

At Peebles, Francis Russell, esq.

At Kelso, Mr. George Elliott, sen. bookseller.

In Kildare-street, Dublin, Arthur Lord Viscount Harberton.

Lately, at Carmarthen, Mr. John Williams, minister of the gospel.

11. At Moreton, near Edinburgh, Charles Irvine, esq. of Tobago.

12. At Chiswick, Alexius Elcock, esq. in his 85th year.

At Hertwell Heath, Frederic Commerel, esq.

James Hamilton, esq. clerk of the survey of the dock-yard, Chatham.

13. Mr. Joseph Johnson, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Matthew Johnson, esq late lieutenant-colonel of the 69th regiment, and gentleman usher of his majesty's privy chamber.

14. Mr. William Bellis, yeoman, aged 77, whose father and grandfather, with himself, had filled different offices in the parish of Edmonton for nearly two centuries.

Mrs. Rivett, wife of Thos. Rivett, rector of Moresfield, Sussex.

15. On Tower hill, aged 66, Mr. John March, an eminent printer.

In Cannonbury row, Islington, the Rev. John Williams, LL D. above 40 years a minister among the dissenters.

Lately, aged 91, Mr. Richard Sladen, of Coleford.

16. At Ripon, in Yorkshire, in his 90th year, John Terry, esq. alderman, and father of that corporation.

George Pearson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, receiver general for the bishop, and deputy register of the court of chancery in that city.

17. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Robert Bertie, relict of the late Lord Robert Bertie, uncle to the late Duke of Ancaster.

Lately, at Halle, a Prussian university, in Saxony, where he was professor of natural philosophy, the celebrated Dr. Foster, who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage round the world.

18. Captain Wightman, of the Royal Surry regiment of militia.

Lately, at Plymouth, Captain F. Cole, late commander of La Revolutionaire, of 44 guns.

20. At Knightsbridge, John Downes, esq, of Staverton, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hamburgh, John Burrowes, esq. one of the oldest members of the company of merchant adventurers of England residing in that city.

Lieutenant Thornton, of the invalids, at St. Marcou.

At Jamaica, Mr. Dawson Clowes, eldest son of Charles Clowes, esq. of Iver, Bucks, a midshipman on board the Maidstone frigate.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New. Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
24	—	—	49½ a ⅝	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Sunday																		
26	—	—	49⅝ a ¾	—	—	73⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14l. 14s.	—
27	—	—	49⅝ a ¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14l. 14s.	—
28	—	—	49⅝ a ¾	—	—	73⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14l.	—
29	—	—	49¾ a ⅞	—	—	73¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	50 a ⅛	—	—	73¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	49¾ a 50	—	—	73⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Sunday																		
2	—	—	49¾	—	—	73½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14l.	—
3	—	—	49⅜ a ¾	—	—	73¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	49⅛ a [illegible]	—	—	72¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	49⅛ a ⅜	—	—	72½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	118¼	49	49½ a ⅝	—	59⅝	72½	13 9-16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Sunday																		
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	118½	49	49½ a ⅞	—	59⅝	72¾	13 9-16	5 15-16	—	—	—	—	149¼	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	48¾	49⅛ a ½	—	59½	72½	13½	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	48½	49⅛ a ¼	—	59¼	72½	13½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	48⅜	49 a ¼	—	59⅛	72⅜	13½	—	—	—	—	—	149¼	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Sunday																		
16	—	48¼	49 a ⅛	—	59	72¼	—	—	—	48⅓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	117¾	48⅜	49 a ¼	—	59⅛	72⅜	13 7-16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 dis.	—	—	—	—
18	—	48½	49⅛ a ¼	—	59¼	72⅜	13 7-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	118	48½	49 a ⅛	—	59⅛	72¼	13 7-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	148½	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	117½	48¼	49⅞	—	59	72	13 7-16	6	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	117	47¾	48⅜ a ½	—	58¾	72⅛	13¼	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Sunday																		
23		47¾	48⅜ a ⅝	—	58¾	71½	13¼	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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